RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 243 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only; and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ..... | Rs. 30 | Rs. 36 |
| Half-Yearly ... | ,, 16 | ,, 18 |
| Quarterly ..... | ,, 8 | ,, 9 |
| Monthly ..... | ,, 3 | ,, 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

LACE AND CRETONE CURTAINS
laundered dressed in our best style at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per pair.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Ladies' Department,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20th Oct. | MANTUA X .. | | 10,902 |
| 27th ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,911 |
| 3rd Nov. | DELTA .. | NALDERA * | 15,932 |
| 10th ,, | MOOLTAN .. | | 20,700 |
| 17th ,, | CALEDONIA X | | 7,622 |
| 24th ,, | DELTA .. | | 8,907 |
| 1st Dec. | KASHMIR .. | MALWA X | 10,941 |
| 8th ,, | MALOJA .. | | 20,700 |
| 15th ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 22nd ,, | KASHMIR .. | | 8,963 |
| 29th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MONGOLIA* | 16,395 |
| 5th Jan. | MANTUA .. | | 10,902 |
| 12th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND X | | 11,430 |
| 19th ,, | PLASSY .. | | 7,393 |
| 26th ,, | DONGOLA .. | Narkunda * | 16,227 |
| 2nd Feb. | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 9th ,, | MACEDONIA X | | 11,089 |
| 16th ,, | MALWA § .. | | 10,041 |
| 23rd ,, | DONGOLA .. | Moldavia * | 16,277 |
| 1st March | MANTUA .. | | 10,902 |
| 8th ,, | MOREA X .. | | 10,911 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | DONGOLA ‡ .. | Mooltan ‡ .. | 20,700 |
| 29th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 5th April | NALDERA X .. | | 15,993 |
| 9th ,, | DEVANHA .. | Extrasteamer | 8,093 |
| 12th ,, | MALWA .. | | 10,941 |
| 19th ,, | DONGOLA .. | MALOJA .. | 20,700 |
| 26th ,, | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 19th October | MANTOLA | 8,963 |
| 2nd Nov. | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 16th ,, | MODASA | 8,986 |
| 30th ,, | NEVASA | 9,069 |
| 14th Dec. | MARGHA | 8,258 |
| 28th ,, | MATIANA | 8,965 |
| 11th Jan. | DOMALA | 8,441 |
| 25th ,, | MASHOBRA | 8,324 |
| 8th Feb. | DALGOMA* | 5,800 |
| 22nd ,, | MORVADA | 8,193 |
| 7th March | MANDALA | 8,246 |
| 21st ,, | DUMANA | 8,600 |
| 4th April | MANELA | 8,303 |
| 18th ,, | MATIANA | 8,965 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Oct. | SICILIA† | 6,81 |
| 2nd Nov. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 13th ,, | SOUDAN† | 6,696 |
| 30th ,, | MACEDONIA | 11,089 |
| 18th Dec. | SICILIA† | 6,813 |
| 28th ,, | MOREA | 10,911 |
| 15th January | SOUDAN | 6,696 |
| 25th ,, | NALDERA | 15,996 |
| 21st February | SICILIA | 6,813 |
| 22nd ,, | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 18th March | SOUDAN | 6,696 |
| 24th April | SICILIA | 6,813 |

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. and O. SAILINGS AUSTRALIA.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 18th Oct. .. | SICILLA .. | Connects at Colombo with S. S. MONGOLIA. |
| 19th Nov. .. | SOUDAN .. | Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA. |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Oct. .. | VITA .. | Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m. |
| 17th ,, .. | KHANDALA.. | Karachi viaKathiawar. 9-30 a. m. |
| 18th ,, .. | BARALA .. | East &South Africa |
| 19th ,, .. | VARELA .. | Busrah via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports |
| 20th .. | CHAKLA .. | Busrah via K'war |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may b arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. 1200.

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tamba Maru | N. Wada | 5844 | 18th Oct. | 29th Oct. |
| Sado Maru | I. Nirei | 5898 | 28th Oct. | 11th Nov |
| Malacca Maru | M. Tani | 5374 | 13th Nov. | 27th Nov |

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

| For | 1st class | 2nd class | European Steerage. | 3rdclass with food | 3rdclass without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore. | 330 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong. | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai. | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe. | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279: Telegrams "YUSEN,"

O. S. K.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma Maru | H. Meguro | 4584 | 18th Oct. | 28th Oct. |
| Borneo Maru | J. Kojima | 5864 | 27th ,, | 8th Nov. |
| Himalaya Maru | G. Matsuzaki | 5228 | 9th Nov. | 23rd ,, |
| Altai Maru | H. Chiba | 7772 | 13th ,, | 27th ,, |

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... $50,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ..... $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Saigon |
| Batavia | Johore | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Dairen | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtan |
| Haiphong | New York | Vladivostock |
| Hamburg | Peking | Yloilo |
| Harbin | Penang | Yokohama |
| Hankow | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.
GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,58,100.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Manager.

## INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Established 1896.
Head Office: LAHORE.
Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 46,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores.
(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.
For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
Chief Agents,
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY,
49, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,439,181 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Sourabaya | Djocja | Pontianak |
| Medan | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co
Have always in stock sugarcoated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda waer and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

FORD PRICES.
WRITE US FOR LATEST PRICES
OF ALL
FORD MODELS.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | .. | Rs. 20,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED | ,, | ,, 11,86,84,250 |
| PAID-UP | ,, | ,, 1,18,68,425 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | ,, | 1,57,15,430 |

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionary. (Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv.) (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot., bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

LARGE STOCKS OF
B. C. P. W. ASVAN—Nervine Tonic
B. C. P. W. PYREX—Malaria Cure
B. C. P. W. SYRUP of VASAKA AND COMPOO
Best remedy, for colds, cough and other bronchial and lung affections.
and all other goods manufactured by
BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Dr. P. C. Roy, the world-renowned chemist)
CALCUTTA.
Can be had from:—
THE
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

138088

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ASSISTANT in the Process Department, only those who have previous experience in half tone and line block making need apply with testimonials to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced HINDOO COMPOUNDER immediately. See Dr. KALYANDAS with certificates opposite Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar.
A R8747

WANTED—Respectable INDIAN CONTRACTORS firm requires one OVERSEER or SUPERVISOR to look after extensive works of Building construction and bridge work. Persons with experience of reinforced concrete work preferred. Work at present at Ahmedabad, good pay and bonus. Only experienced men need apply to LT.-COL. AMIR AHMED, 62, Lamington Road, Grameva, Bombay.
A R8746

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY for a mill office, conversant with all sorts of mill machinery and able to go up country (where mill is situate) to supervise carding spinning and weaving departments and to be a thorough check on the Masters and their production, one experienced in a mill for 10 to 15 years will be preferred. Salary very handsome. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9755, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A C17833.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young competent Goan well conversant in English and Portuguese. Expert in Typing and Correspondence, besides able to manage indoor and outdoor work. Willing to join immediately. Apply Box No. 9757, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8743

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—81 Motlibai Street, Byculla, Esmail Vilas first floor. Apply to DADA DEWRAJ, Chuckla Street.
C R8686

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

## PROFESSION.

### "WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husn. It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R8705

### LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man

Price Rs. 2 V P charges As. 8
Correspondence in Hindi Urdu Bengali or English

PANDIT KRIPARAM
6 Nandlessee Lane Bhiali CALCUTTA

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
### PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 418.
T

### AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction, c/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
16689

OPTICO.—Wholesale opticians 23 and 24 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Indian distributors for Willson Goggles. D.I.O pectacle ware.
P R8544

WE may be lacking in poetical strain and our ideas of advertising most vain
But the superlative praise
To Heaven we can raise
When cooking with COOGEEM is our refrain. As 11½ per lb. in 6 lb. Tins. Delivery Paid. TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Ernakulam, Cochin State.
T 17644

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CHARRON—In sound running condition. Going very cheap. Fit for rough use and service work. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 17654

FOR SALE—CHEVROLET CAR, 1921 Model for quick sale; open to reasonable offers. Apply Post Box No. 618, G. P. O. Bombay.
JA T7857

## EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular teaching locally and by correspondence and grants Diplomas. Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8685

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

THE ELECTIONS—THE INDIAN CANDIDATE AND RETURNING OFFICER by E.L. Hammond C.B.E., I.C.S. With a foreword by Edwin S. Montague, the late Secretary of State for India. A book which anyone who has any official dealings with the elections must have. Rs. 20. Of all Booksellers.
L R8738

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 1,000 immediately, on Personal Security, Payable by monthly instalments, with good interest whatever you require. Apply Box No. 9756. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R8733

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS—Leg. and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column each per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SEND ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES IN
# RUBBER
Insertion—Sheets—Rings—Tubing
Made to your specification
Ebonite rods and sheets
# PIONEER
# VALVES.
Rubber & Industrial Co. Ltd., Sudama Hill, Dadar, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. AGASKAR & CO., have REMOVED from the 11th instant, from 29, Dadoo Building, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, to their new Offices ALLBLESS HOUSE, 126, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
R8749

### THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

SHARE CERTIFICATES for 583 Preference Shares Nos. 92823 to 93384 and 105406 to 105426 of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Dharamsey Madhowji are LOST or MISPLACED. Public is warned not to negotiate them.
DHARAMSEY MADHOWJI.
R8744

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS HOLIDAY TICKETS will be issued over this Railway as notified in Notice exhibited at stations and in One Anna Current Time Table.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th September, 1923.
C17488

### NOTICE.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad, (Deccan).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Bombay Office of the Company No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of October, 1923, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 30th June, 1923.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Auditors, for the year 1922-1923 and to appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th October, 1923 to the 8th day of November, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 9th October, 1923.
C17813.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI NAVIVAHOO, widow of Ramji Assur, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay, in Borah Bazar Street (Moll Chakla) and King's Lane in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred thirty-five square yards or thereabouts according to the Conveyance and three hundred and fifty-one square yards according to the Collector's Bills and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2507, Street No. 300 and 1 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, New No. 5562, Old Survey No. 539 and 540 and New Survey No. 8838 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Sunder Hurry Cursondas, on or towards the South by a public passage or Lane called the King's Lane, on or towards the East by Borah Street and on or towards the West by a small passage and stable of Nemichand Amichand.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay in King's Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety five square yards or thereabouts according to the Conveyance and Two hundred and four square yards according to the Collector's Bills and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2592, Street Nos. 3-5 and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 475, New No. 5567, Old Survey No. H/1169 and New Survey No. 8837 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nathoo Lumboo, on or towards the South by the King's Lane, on or towards the East by the properties of Devji Gangadhar Sunder Hurry Cursondas and Jetha Hurry Cursondas and on or towards the West by a passage and the property of Maneckji Nusserwanji.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1923.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Cable.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera) under the Negotiable Instrument Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
C17832.
Bombay, 11th October, 1923.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The pay of the post is Rs. 1,800 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,300 per mensem, plus House allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem in the case of a married officer whose family is resident in Bombay and who is not allotted Port Trust quarters at 10 per cent. of salary.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, subject to which and to the sanction of the Government of Bombay, he will be appointed on agreement for three years in the first instance. A first class passage to Bombay will be provided in the case of a candidate selected in England. On expiry of his agreement, if considered suitable by the Trustees, he will be confirmed as Chief Accountant on the permanent staff.

The Trustees' service is not pensionable and the selected candidate will be required to subscribe to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will be subject to the Trustees' Leave Rules, which conform generally to those applicable to Government servants. Service on agreement will count for Provident Fund and leave if the candidate is confirmed on expiry of his agreement.

Applications, giving full particulars regarding age, nationality, education, previous experience and qualifications, and accompanied by copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Deputy Chairman, Bombay Port Trust Bombay, and will be received up to the 1st January, 1924. Applications should be marked "Appointment of Chief Accountant."

By Order of the Trustees,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Deputy Chairman.
C17847.

### AUCTION SALE.

## BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD JAMBLI STREET OR COLIWADA, MANDVIE (NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 977 of 1920 (Advocate-General vs. Velbai, widow of Chana Nanji, and others) and pursuant to the consent decree dated 13th April, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the property belonging to the estate of Haridas Ladha, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the West side of Cooly Gully or Old Jambli Street, formerly in the Sub-District of Mandvie now in the Sub-District of Bombay and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No. 13 and now under Nos. 1500 and 1502, Street Nos. 12-40-44, Jambli Street, containing by admeasurement 104 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Cooly Gully or Old Jambli Street, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Dada Ghansar and on the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Receiver's Attorneys, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LEASE FOR 5 YEARS A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT DUNCAN ROAD AT ITS JUNCTION WITH RAMATIPURA 5TH STREET, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th October, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the site, the right to lease the following valuable building plot.

A piece of land comprising an area of 63-8/9 square yards or thereabouts, with a frontage on Duncan Road and bounded on the North by the property of Karamsi Damji Mukadam, on the south and West by a house gully and beyond it by the property of the said Karamsi Damji Mukadam, on the East by Duncan Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation, or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from W. A. Evans, Esq., of P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 28th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy cabinets and corner stands, rich ornaments, China and Japanese vases, fancy figures, one English perambulator, piano, phonograph, ice-box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat-stands, reclining sofas, glass door show-cases, writing tables, silver show-cases, book-stands, wall clocks, pictures, single and double meatsafes, water filter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Indian Peninsular and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at 19, Bank Street, Fort, the office furniture of the said Company consisting of office tables, chairs, pigeon-holes, cupboards, large iron fire-proof safes on stand, etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.
Bombay, 12th October, 1923.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE.
GRANT ROAD **NOVELTY CINEMA** TRAM TERMINUS
TELEPHONE No. 40106.
COMMENCING SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER.
*TO-NIGHT!* *EVERY NIGHT!!*
UNIVERSAL'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION
## THE WOMAN UNDER COVER
A Photo-Thriller with Great Dramatic Power & Heart Appeal
Featuring the Adorable Screen Actress
## FRITZI BRUNETTE
Supported by an All-star cast.
*How much money does it take to buy off a Newspaper when the CITY EDITOR LOVES the GIRL REPORTER who Scooped the Town?*
*The City Editor of the LEADER wrote his own WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT and submitted it to the Girl Reporter for her Approval.*
*The World may End, Death may stalk Abroad, but the Paper must go to Press.*
*See the Life of a Newspaper "Sob-Sister" vividly portrayed by FRITZI BRUNETTE in the Woman Under Cover.*
*"Let me be your City Editor "He said," you will always be on the front page of my heart" she told him, and THEY WENT TO PRESS FOR ETERNITY.*
The Programme includes a Two-Reel Universal Comedy
"A MONKEY MOVIE STAR"
Featuring JOE MARTIN.
Daily 4 Shows—0-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.). Sat. Sun. & Holidays. Special Matinee Show at 3-30 P.M.
## NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
Established 1913.
## Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
**New Elphinstone Theatre.**
ON
**Wednesday 17th October 1923 (at 8-30 p. m.)**
## MANAPMAN Act V.
**New Play!! New Play!! New Play.**
**Friday 19th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)**
## ASHA—NIRASHA.
**Saturday 20th October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)**
**Sunday 21st October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)**
**Tuesday 23rd October 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon)**
## ASHA—NIRASHA.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
## EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-Night at 9-30 P. M.
THE LONDON SYNCOPATING ORCHESTRA
2 hours of Vocal and Musical Hilarity.

## EMPIRE THEATRE
To day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
**"THE WARE CASE"**
Featuring
MATHESON LANG.

## EMPRESS THEATRE
To day at 6-30, and 9-30 p. m.
**"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."**

## Cinema Majestic
Presents THIS WEEK AGAIN
Maharastra Film Co's
## SINHGADH
a historic masterpiece.
POPULAR PRICES
TIME—AS USUAL.

## ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Presents
THIS WEEK
## HOOT GIBSON
IN HIS LATEST PICTURE
## RIDING WILD
Supported by
EDNA MURUPHY
Riding wild over the edge of the world because a boy had become a man and a girl...
SEE IT TO-NIGHT with
A CENTURY COMEDY
featuring
BABY PEGGY
TIME—RATES AS USUAL.

## IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The most powerful Historical picture ever produced before by Kohinoor
DON'T MISS TO SEE!
## THE DESTINY
OR
## KARMA-DEVI
Daily 6, 8-15, & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-45 P.M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Stay only till October end.
## Balwant Sangit Mandli.
GRANT ROAD RIPHON THEATRE.
Wednesday 17th October 1923, at 8 p.m.
**"Bhawbandhan"**
by late Mr. R. G. Gadkari.
Friday 19th October 1923, at 8 p.m.
Saturday 20th October 1923, at 8 p.m.
Sunday, 21st October 1923, at 8 p.m.
NEW PLAY]. [NEW PLAY
**"Vedyacha Bazar."**
G. K. PARCHURE.
*General Manager*, B. S. M.

BLOCK-MAKING AND PRINTING
DONE BY
The Bombay Chronicle Press
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

## AUCTION SALE.

## CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. Devji Kanji and others well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wallace Street next to Excelsior Cinema, Fort, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, teakwood sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, John Robert's full sized Billiard table with cues, bawls, marking board, etc., complete, mirror back full size sideboard, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans, and lamps, velvet piled-drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, tapestry lined silver show case, book cases, reclining sofas, full iron framed Cottage Piano (by Messrs. Rose and Co.), single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, Underwood typewriter, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Officers of the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 13, Hummam Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th October 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods.

500 bags Cement 8 bags Rice Steel plate, Advertising Matter, 425 Drums Bleaching Powder, 25 bdls. Coir Yarn, 12 pkgs. Rail Crossings, 5 C/s Wax candles: Betelnuts: Electros, 34 C/s Saccharine, 16 Casks China Clay, Phenyle: Printing Ink. 1 Rail, Small Clay Balls: Dye Samples: Cigarettes: Hoop Iron, Rattans, Ivory (2 tusks), 2 C/s Sewing Machines, 10 B/s Cotton (F.P.) Earthenware Pipes: 4 Loose Pars. Half Silk Laces: 200 Bags Chunam. 8 cases medicines: 1 bag Tea: L Nong Casting: Cotton tapes: Samples seeds: 14 bags Tamarind:

Loose quantity of sand lying at Sassoon Dock and Apollo Reclamation will be sold at the Sale Warehouse.

Intending purchasers may inspect the same before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 86 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs Bombay Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 17th October 1923, at 2-30 p.m. at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, the following goods.

Watches, Jewellery, Spectacles, Wearing apparel, Cinema films, Empty kerosine oil cases and tins, picture post cards, Golf sticks, Carpets, Motor cycle, Needles, Empty bottles, Empty jewellery cases of leather and velvet Silverware, Bags tobacco and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## INDIAN AUCTION CO.

(Government Registered.)

14, Apollo Street,

Opposite Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF STATE JEWELLERY.

Mortgagers Kampashana Thakore Shaheb Madansingji Mansingji had pawned their jewellery to Seth Ichershand Jayshand and Co., which they are incapable to withdraw the same.

The below articles will be sold by the Public Auction as a BONA-FIDE SALE on THURSDAY, 18th October, 1923, at 2-30 p.m.

LISTS OF JEWELLERY.

Crown set in diamond and ruby. Crest set in diamond and emerald, precious necklaces collars, three lines of necklaces, bangles, bracelets, roses, diamond earring, single diamond ring, chain and pearl necklaces, containing one, two and three lines, etc., etc.

Property on view from this day.

Catalogue will be sent on demand.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for buyers.

Buyers are at liberty to test the jewellery by their own jewellers.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1923.

## SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. at the Sale Rooms of the undersigned: —By order of the Bank concerned:—

8 Cases English Bobbins.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1923.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15.

Trautenfels, Crasteno, Hamburg.
Barpeta, Bannker, Busreh.
Crisfield, Ricca, New York.

## DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Genoa, Cossovich, Genoa.
Crisfield, Ricca, Calcutta.
Sicilia, Miller, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to lead yesterday:—

Steamer Trautenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Dorsetshire for Hamburg.
Steamer Furnea for Calcutta.

S S Trautenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trautenfels, 3924 tons, Captain L Crasteno, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta.—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1878 tons, Captain Y O Bannker arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Crisfield.—The Volkart Bros' steamer Crisfield, 4470 tons, Captain A Ricca, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 6172 tons, Captain E C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana's steamer Genoa, 4201 tons, Captain M Cossovich, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Monday, October 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Wildenfels 3793, Antwerp, 18/10, Graham and Co.
4 Circassia 4327 L'pool, 24/10 Graham & Co.
5 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 17/10 M M & Co.
6 Morvada 5129 Kchi 15/10 M M & Co.
7 Sicilia 4188 China 16/10 M M and Co.
8 Cr York 5031 Kchi 21/10, K W and Co.
9 Misty Law, 3620 Baltimore N.F. T M & Co.
11 Kansas 3941 Karachi 13/10 K N & Co.
12 Atlantic City, 2934, Karachi, 15, Graham and Co.
12(a) Silurus 1290, N F N F C/E B P T.
14 Orna 2997, N F, M M & Co.
15 Karoa 2667 Durban 31/10, M M & Co.
17 Chastine Maersk 5176, N F, N F, W & A Graham.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Genova, 4201 Genoa 15/10 M Italiana.
2 Skiogern 3605 Antwerp 18/10 Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899, P Gulf, 18/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043, Busra 12/10 M M & Co.
5 Bankura 1905, Busra, 25/10 M M & Co.
7 Havildar 3048 Java, N F T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

H Karachi 124 Kathiawar Coast, 15, R E Collin and Co.
M Gairsoppa 3227 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
M Jaladuta 2593 N F, N F Scindia S N Co.
N Colaba, 3899, N F, N F, M M & Co.
Q Champavati 329 N F, N F, F B S N Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

### BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 26th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 12th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind due about 2nd November Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 9th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kashmir due about 16th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hatrana due about 15th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 22nd October, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Nevasa (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 22nd October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Castalia due about 1st November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of York, due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 23rd November Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Exeter due about 29th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Nagpore due about 18th October, Agent K N Co.

City of Genoa due about 5th November, Agent K N Co.

Trafford Hall due about 16th November, Agent K N Co.

Clan Cumming (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macnaughton (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 13th October, Agent P. & Co.

Rialto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Urbino (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trautenfels due about 12th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Wardenfels due about 23rd October Agent W and A Graham Co.

Neidenfels due about 5th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Nippon due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Brockfield due about 8th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Tysla due about 18th October Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Andijh due about 19th October Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

Hoogkerk due about 16th November, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 30th November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 22nd December Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capodimonti due about 22nd October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 19th October, Agent T Co.

Silvio Pellico due about 8th November, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 14th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Pittsburg due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Tamba Maru due about 15th October Agent N Y Kaisha.

Burma Maru due about 16th October, Agent O. S. K.

Borneo Maru due about 26th October, Agent O. S. K.

Sado Maru due about 28th October, Agent N. Y. K.

Malacca Maru due about 13th November Agent N Y K.

Rosandra due about 24th October, Agent T Co.

FROM CHINA.

Mantua due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Soudan due about 3rd November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.

Taroba due about 21st October, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 4th November, Agent I S N Co.

Karapara due about 18th November, Agent B I S N Co.

Kelbergen due about 13th October, Agent K N Co.


## INFLUENZA,

Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

*Sole Agents:—*

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.



THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO

QUALITY - SERVICE - PRICE

BOMBAY

for

DEPENDABLE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES


## EXPORTS.

Oct. 15.

S S Mantola for Leith:—2000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mantola for Havre:—6004 cwts myrabollam, P Mathradas and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat; 347 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mantola for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co; 372 bales cotton, N Rajaram; 99 cwts gum, J Permand and Co.

S S Morea for London:—2002 cwts myrabollam, B Damji and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 200 cwts fennel seed, E Virji and Co.

S S Morea for Marseilles:—5240 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—400 cwts myrabollam, B Damji and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—201 cwts mustard seed, E Virji and Co; 210 cwts gum, J Harbham.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—50 bales wool raw, M Nathoo; 26 bales wool raw, M Nisim; 51 bales wool raw, N Vazir; 11 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 21 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal; 200 bales wool raw, B Herbham; 35 bales wool raw F P, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, 105 bales cotton waste, D Bhanji; 150 bales cotton waste, 166 bales cotton fly, B Kursondas; 750 cwts myrabollam, B Damji.

S S Dorsetshire for Hull:—2000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 200 cwts dill seed, 200 cwts fenugreek, A Dhurst.

S S Dorsetshire for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, T M Kaisha; 220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, B Kursondas.

## IMPORTS.

Oct. 15.

S S Sicilia from Shanghai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—300 bags turmeric, 438 bales raw silk, 17 bales yellow silk, 18 cases poongeas, 19 cases chinaware, 56 cases waste silk yarn, 1140 bales 523 bags 2143 H/c 1615 cases green tea, 40 cases black tea, 766 cases 322 packages 804 H/c 599 bales tea, 300 H/c tea dust, 251 chests black tea dust, 400 bags refined sugar.

From Hongkong:—18 bags printing ink, 100 coils rope, 1500 bags refined sugar, 100 bundles 616 cases 180 chests fire-crackers, 250 bags sugar candy, 101 bags dry ginger, 40 cases ginger, 40 cases cotton socks, 20 cases china roots, 50 cases cassia, 50 packages tea.

From Singapore:—20 cases Java tea, 100 packages tea, 577 bags sago flour, 227 bags pearl tapioca, 101 bags pearl sago, 283 bags betelnuts, 95 cases jams, 32 cases currants, 239 cases dripping, 1213 bundles rattans, 25 bundles patch leaves, 35 cases desert, 5 boxes gold bars, 11 boxes gold bullions, 49 bars silver.

S S Colaba from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co:—5791 bags rice, 27d teak squares, 589 pieces teak post, 2917 pieces teak planks, 403 pieces teak port scantling, 15801 pieces 7402 bundles teak scantling, 2297 bundles 454 pieces teak boards, 15 pieces ivory, 150 cases candles, 75 cases lubricating oil.

## G.M. COLLEGE STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES

### INTERVIEW WITH DR. PARANJPYE.

The following is the text of the Students' Committee's interview with Dr. Paranjpye, Minister of Education, at Poona last week:—

Dr. Paranjpye.—What brought here?

Students:—Sir, we have come to you to represent before you the students' point of view as regards the extension of the course.

Dr. Paranjpye.—But, what can I do in this matter? It is the concern of the University.

A.—Sir, We are surprised that a person of your position should declare himself so helpless in this matter, for you can help us in two capacities: First of all, as a Minister of Education and secondly as a member of the Senate.

Dr. Paranjpye.—But the matter has not yet come before the Government, and if it comes at all with the unanimous opinion of the faculty I cannot change it.

A.—Sir, the matter is bound to come to you before final sanction, and even if the faculty decides upon one thing in a matter so vitally affecting the interests of the students, the government has got a power of veto.

Dr. Paranjpye.—But that power is only theoretical, and is never exercised, and I personally would never use it against the Bombay University.

A.—Even then you can intimate to the University on behalf of the Government of your strong disapproval of the opinion of the faculty in this matter.

Dr. Paranjpye.—Well, you may tell me, what you have to say about this matter. I am not in possession of all the facts in this matter.

A.—That the University is going to increase our course is surely known to you. The Students' are unanimous on the point that if the University at all decides upon such a change, it should be applicable to the students who begin their course hereafter. For we have all entered this College with the definite understanding that our course is of 5 years only and therefore we have made our provisions for that particular period. In fact, many of the students have negotiated about private loans and scholarships which have been promised to them for a period of five years only, and if this unjust and unreasonable change is applied to them they would be absolutely stranded. The very fact that the Faculty itself in a meeting held on the 7th September decided unanimously that the extension should not be applied to the present stuednts but to those who enter the College hereafter is a proof of the justness of the cause. But it is none the less surprising that they held another meeting on the 14th instant in which they decided that the students who pass their Inter M.B.B.S. Examination in and after June 1924 should be made to undergo extension and others should be exempted. Sir, as all of us are in the same boat, so far as this matter is concerned, that is, we have all got the same reasons for and objections against the extension, we fail to see why this differentiation should have been made, and still more are we surprised at the shaky attitude which the faculty has taken in this matter.

Dr. Paranjpye.—The Faculty must have changed their opinion for Colonel Needham must have told them that otherwise the recognition will be withdrawn and you know he is the representative of the General Medical Council.

A.—Sir, so far as we are told by the Members and the Dean of the Faculty itself, Colonel Needham is not the representative of the General Medical Council but only their Official Inspector, and as he happened to go to England at this time he is given the work of putting forward the views of this University before the G. M. Council, and even according to the resolution of the G. M. C. the change can at the most or with the greatest stretch be applicable to those who have entered the College after January 1923 i.e. June 1923 (1st year juniors.) Here is the copy of the G. M. C's resolution and there is not a word in it which warrants the immediate application of extension.

(Students gave him the copy of Reoslution.)

Dr. Paranjpye.—(After going through the resolution of the G.M.C.) Of course, the General Medical Council does not lay any stress as to the time of application of the change, but I think that Colonel Needham knows their minds.

A.—Sir, it is surprising that official resolution of such a responsible body as the G. M. Council should not be regarded as fully representing their opinion.

Dr. Paranjpye.—I do not know much about the resolution, but your Dean may be afraid about the recognition for probably he is told by Colonel Needham about it.

A.—Sir, how is it that the faculty should have so suddenly changed their opinion of the 7th in the meeting on the 14th?

Dr. Paranjpye.—It is not wonderful at all for Major Higham, Colonel Needham, the Surgeon General and myself met here in this very office on the 12th and it was then decided to adopt the compromise which was formally put to vote and sanctioned by the faculty on the 14th.

A.—But Sir, whosoever might have decided upon the change being applicable to present students it is quite unjust in itself and we hope that this decision will be altered.

Dr. Paranjpye.—When you become the Surgeon General and Minister of Education you can do it. I will not.

A.—Sir, as it is a radical change, the University ought to give a due notice beforehand for otherwise it would be a great hardship upon the students.

Dr. Paranjpye.—I quite admit that to launch this change upon the present students is unjust and unreasonable and I have full sympathy with your cause, and I would try my level best for you. But I don't give you any promise because I am afraid about the recognition.

A.—Sir, Will you kindly tell us how to reconcile the two contradictory statements you have just made. First that you, Major Higham, Colonel Needhan and the Surgeon General met here in this very room, and decided beforchand the whole scheme which was put forward in the meeting of the Faculty on the 14th and secondly that you are trying your level best to help the students and will do the same in future. And yet you told at the outset that you knew nothing of this matter?

Dr. Paranjpye.—(No answer.)

Students.—Sir, in spite of all this if they decide for extension it clearly means that a mere unwarranted threat from the General Medical Council can bring about any radical change even if it is to the detriment of the students. The students repose great faith and hope in you and if this matter is decided against their will, they will be sadly disappointed in you and we can tell you, Sir, that if the University does its worst by applying this extension to the present students the student, in their turn are prepared to do their worst.

Dr. Paranjpye.—Will you tell me, what is their worst?

A.—Sir, we cannot exactly define what it is, but it will be something serious.

# THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

Rainfall has been limited to a few light falls in Lower Burma and Madras.

A feeble western disturbance has begun to affect the extreme north of India.

Forecast:—No large change.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th October, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | | 29.899 inches |
| Temperature of Air | | 82.1 degrees |
| Wet bulb Thermometer | | 76.9 " |
| Dew Point | | 74.5 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | | 79% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | | 2.4 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | | 88.9 " |
| Minimum do do. | | 77.9 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | E.NE.NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | | miles 117 |
| Fall of Rain | | 0.00 |
| Total fall during month | | 0.00 |
| do. do. year | | 77.86 |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th Oct. | | 0.00 |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Gauge | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Gauge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Oct. h. m. | ft. in. | Oct. h. m. | ft. in. |
| S | 14 | 7 2 | 26 0 | 19 0 51 | 19 4 |
| | 15 | 19 55 | 24 8 | 14 11 | 19 1 |
| Sat. | 6 | 7 59 | 25 8 | 6 1 16 | 19 0 |
| | | 20 5 | 25 0 | 14 29 | 19 3 |
| S. | 21 | 9 12 | 25 7 | 21 2 55 | 19 1 |
| | | 21 42 | 26 4 | 15 30 | 17 9 |
| M. | 15 | 2 36 | 28 8 | 15 8 40 | 18 9 |
| | | 14 35 | 26 6 | 20 40 | 16 0 |
| Tu | 16 | 3 35 | 27 7 | 16 9 55 | 19 0 |
| | | 15 35 | 25 4 | 21 42 | 17 10 |
| W. | 17 | 4 44 | 26 7 | 17 11 37 | 20 7 |
| | | 16 56 | 24 4 | 17 2 | 14 6 |
| Th. | 18 | 6 11 | 25 1 | | |
| | | 18 23 | 24 1 | 18 13 7 | 19 |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Sumary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th October 1923, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear, and at Delhi humidity is in excess. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both almost as usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear, and at Jhansi humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was nearly normal, while the minumum was generally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner, and in defect at Ajmer and Mount Abu. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear nn Cutch and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the former area and in defect generally elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Dessa; the minumum was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Berar and at Saugor. Day temperature was almost normal; night temperature was generally lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded, and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded over south Hyderabad are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in excess in the former area, and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was nearly normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A few falls of have occurred in southeast Madras and the north Madras coast: Coimbatore had 0.39". Over the rest of the repo area weather has been dry.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the October 1923 issued from Simla.

Rain associated with thunderstorms occurred locally in Upper Burma an the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts were:—Lashio one a half inches; Saugor Island, False P Negapatam three quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS MONDAY, THE 15TH OF OCTOBER 19

| STATIONS | Temp. in Shade Maximum | Minimum | Rainfall Past 24 hrs. | Total fall since 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | |
| Bushire | 88.6 | 76.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. 14th | | | | |
| Basra | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muscat | 96.3 | 86.6 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Do. | | | | |
| SIND— | | | | |
| Multan | 97.9 | 65.8 | ... | 4.63 |
| Sukkur | 99.1 | 63.7 | ... | 13.1 |
| Lahore | 94.6 | 62.8 | ... | 10.8 |
| Jhansi | 95.6 | 62.4 | ... | 19.3 |
| Ambala | 89.7 | 64.0 | ... | 20.1 |
| Delhi | 92.2 | 66.4 | ... | 23.9 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | |
| Agra | 95.2 | 67.8 | ... | 23.2 |
| Allahabad | 92.1 | 62.9 | ... | 31.7 |
| Jhansi | 93.6 | 61.2 | ... | 30.3 |
| Cawnpore | 88.3 | 65.3 | ... | 33.1 |
| Allahabad | 90.4 | 63.0 | ... | 35.0 |
| RAJPUTANA— | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 98.9 | 66.8 | ... | 3.6 |
| Karachi | 84.1 | 78.0 | ... | 3.9 |
| Ajmer | 91.2 | 62.... | ... | 13.6 |
| Jaipur | 90.6 | 65.2 | ... | 19.8 |
| Kotah | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mount Abu | 79.6 | 66.4 | ... | 31.1 |
| GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | |
| Ahmedabad | 98.0 | 65.5 | ... | 5.80 |
| Dwarka | 85.5 | 74.4 | ... | 4.86 |
| Veraval | 91.9 | 72.4 | ... | 7.7 |
| Rajkot | 98.0 | 67.0 | ... | 10.3 |
| Bhavnagar Pass | 97.8 | 70.1 | ... | 17.9 |
| Surat | 97.5 | 75.5 | ... | 35.7 |
| Ahmedabad | 101.0 | 74.9 | ... | 13.16 |
| Deesa | 103.8 | 69.2 | ... | 6.16 |
| Baroach | 92.7 | 69.1 | ... | 27.1 |
| Indore | 90.7 | 62.0 | ... | 33.1 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | |
| Jubulpore | 86.9 | 60.1 | ... | 73.54 |
| Saugor | 91.4 | 66.6 | ... | 62.76 |
| Hoshangabad | 80.... | 61.6 | ... | 54.8 |
| Khandwa | 94.7 | 68.1 | ... | 30.9 |
| Akola | 93.6 | 60.4 | ... | 31.2 |
| Amraoti | 90.8 | 64.9 | ... | 19.7 |
| Nagpur | 90.1 | 63.0 | ... | 43.0 |
| Chanda | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur | 86.8 | 67.1 | ... | 46.2 |
| KONKAN— | | | | |
| Bombay | 88.9 | 76.4 | ... | 77.49 |
| Ratnagiri | 88.1 | 74.2 | ... | 92.9 |
| Murmugao | 84.7 | 73.5 | ... | 102.8 |
| Karwar | 88.6 | 71.6 | ... | 127.86 |
| DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | |
| Malegaon | 92.9 | 62.2 | ... | 15.59 |
| Ahmednagar | 89.6 | 61.4 | ... | 17.0 |
| Poona | 91.... | 61.... | ... | 16.0 |
| Sholapur | 90.... | 2.... | ... | 10.7 |
| Bijapur | 91.7 | 69.... | ... | 9.8 |
| Kolhapur | 87 | 66.6 | ... | 47.0 |
| Aurangabad | 91 | 61.2 | ... | 20.5 |
| Hiasmabad (Indur) | 88 | 67.5 | ... | 29.4 |
| Hyderabad | 88.9 | 69.4 | ... | 21.78 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON— | | | | |
| Mangalore | 89.6 | 4.2 | ... | 139.83 |
| Calicut | 86. | 75. | ... | 17.0 |
| Cochin | 86. | 5.2 | 1.01 | 110.72 |
| Colombo | 86.4 | 4.0 | 0.80 | 48.82 |
| ARCOT INCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 89.8 | 75.1 | 0.10 | 19.81 |
| Bellary | 95.8 | 70.8 | ... | 4.8 |
| Cuddapah | 97. | 7.... | ... | 8.9 |
| Madras | 90.6 | 5.... | ... | 12.2 |
| Bangalore | 83. | 68.4 | ... | 15.9 |
| Coimbatore | 93.4 | 69.4 | 0. | 8.46 |
| Trichinopoly | 94.4 | 6 | | 9.8 |
| Negapatam | 87. | 5.... | | |

Mr. Kalidas Jaskaran Zaver operating pleader, having resi cretaryship of the Ahmedabad Committee in order to resume Manilal Kothari has been appointed S tary to the same body.—A.P.

The death took place on Sunday noon at Lahore of Rai Bahadur Doctor Lal, a prominent physician and surgeo Lahore. The funeral was attended large number of citizens of Lahore.—A

In the Quadrangular Cricket Tourna at Secunderabac the play between P and Mahomedans has resulted in a wi the latter by 94 runs.—A.P.


ZANGI

Rs. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and also runs smooth on any paper.

Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval. Calender Clip and 3 doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged. ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 18, Nai Sarak, DELHI.

TESTIMONIALS:—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served for the last 5 or 6 years—Budhi Ballab, Accountant, Nainital.

2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad:—S. G. Pillai, Madras Presidency.

3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type and workmanship. Please send per return 2 more:—W. F. St. Goss, R.A.F. Stores, Iraq.

To the Motorist

much depends on clear sight. Not only the lives of the pedestrians, but the driver and his fellow passengers. Dazzling sunlight, and glaring roads, by day and brilliant lights by night are the order of the season, now the monsoon is over. Protect yourself by wearing Safety Goggles fitted with Crookes untinted Glare Proof Glass.

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Branches throughout the East.

HEAD OFFICE:—for India, 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

# COMMERCIAL.

## MANCHESTER MARKET.

### PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 26.

In view of the disconcerting fluctuations which have occurred in the cotton markets and the new high levels reached, the situation must be regarded as favourable, notwithstanding the small amount of actual business actually achieved. American cotton of fully middling grade, which was quoted at 14d. six weeks ago, touched 18.58 d. on Thursday last, and to-day January futures of American, which dropped below 15d. last week, have been done at 15.28d., after touching 16d. in the meantime.

These fluctuations have checked business in all departments, and the wonder is that anything of substantial character was ever attempted. A report which has been published during the week to the effect that the piece-goods trade was becoming more active has offended a great many members of our Exchange. The fact is that turnover is severely restricted by the rise in values, and very poor prices are bid when buying is attempted. China wants heavy grey shirtings and various finishing styles, but will only offer prices which were refused when cotton was 2d. a pound cheaper than it is to-day. Mail advices are discouraging, though one trade circular to hand to-day from Shanghai says the tone at the auctions was "much brighter," and the improvement in greys and black Italians was particularly noticeable.

Indian business has tapered off, and is confined to small purchases of light fabrics for Calcutta. The importers are convinced that consumption will be restricted by the dearness of the goods, and are acting accordingly. A past-president of the Delhi Chamber of Commerce, writing to a Manchester shipper, says: "I have no patience with Manchester prices. Your producers think because they are losing money the coolies out there will jump in and buy, but in my opinion we shall not see real business until half the Lancashire mills go into liquidation and the rest settle down to double shifts. To get back to pre-war quantities we must get back to pre-war prices."

Apart from a slight extension of inquiry for some of the South American republics, the other overseas markets present no new feature of interest, and home-trade buying of piece-goods is still on the hand-to-mouth basis.

Depression continues to affect most grades of American twist and weft. Medium wefts are far from being heavy in stock, but when cotton moves upwards quotations in accordance with the advances cannot be maintained. Hence the Federation's decision to continue short-time working. The market for Egyptian spinning is steady, but quieter on the whole, export business being checked by European currency fluctuations.

## JUTE.

DUNDEE, Sept. 26.

The immediate effect of the final forecast of the jute crop was a further reduction in jute values, although the estimated number of bales was lower than was expected A difference was noted at the end of the week, when prices were marked up. The continued weakness of the raw material again affected all sections of the market. Jute yarns were slow of sale, but prices were maintained; 8lb. cops were sold at 2s. 8d. In the jute cloth section orders have been held up. The volume of inquiry shows that there are large requirements to be satisfied. The demand for hessians has improved from a week or two ago, and the inquiry is more general. Quick delivery is required in some cases, and this can be given. The effect of the forecast on jute prices should be seen in week or two, when the market decides whether the crop is sufficient.

Business in all sections will be retarded so long as speculation causes the raw material prices to fluctuate, as has been the case recently. During the week prices were as follows:—Closted hessians, 10½in. 40in. 2 7/8d. per yard; 8oz. 40in. 2 7/8d. per yard. Jute: First mark actuals, £22-£22 10s.; Red S.S.C. actuals, £21-£20. 10s.; Daisee 2, £22-£21 10s.; Daisee 3, £21-£20. 10s.; all c.i.f. U.K.

## OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Sept. 26.

Although the market for vegetable oils is probably not so active as a few days ago, it is, on the whole, steady. Linseed oil has eased somewhat in value owing to want of support, the trade demand for September having been met, though there is a fair inquiry for October delivery. Current value of raw oil is about £40. 10s. on spot and £40 month. The export trade in this oil continues on small but steady lines, but there are as yet no indications of a revival of American demand as was at one time expected. Cotton oils are steady and in small supply, crude Egyptian offering at £36. 10s. and soapmakers' grade of refined at £40 10s. A fair business has been done in crude soya bean oil of English make. Palm kernel oil is still in fair request on both home and export account. Ground nut oil is scarce on spot, and only a small trade is passing in rape oil at unchanged prices.

In the oilseed section linseed is in only small request by crushers, the high values retarding business, Egyptian cotton seed is not so firm and is cheaper, and new crop is meeting with a good demand from crushers. More attention has been paid to soya beans, further business on Hull account having been done for shipment.

## COAL.

CARDIFF, Sept. 26.

The possibility of an early settlement of the Ruhr question, an increase in German outputs and its incidence of European coal markets, are factors reflected in a cautious attitude adopted by consumers towards forward buying. Demands for Welsh steam coal are moderately active but mainly for spot positions. Business with the Continent materialises slowly, but French trade is good. A "fillip" has occurred in orders from Italy, but is now tapering off. Coaling depot proprietors are "marking time," but there is improved inquiry from South America. Belgium is buying below the average and Holland and Germany quiet.

Some improvement has occurred in market conditions, a better demand for best classes of large having absorbed a good proportion of standing stocks and created steadier tone here and there, but demand is not sufficiently sustained to infuse much life all round. Individually some of the collieries are badly placed, and in the main supplies are ample for existing orders. Best Admiralty large very steady at 28s., but seconds irregular, 27s. the nominal indication but occasionally 6d. less with steamer available. Dry large weaker and receded from its relatively high place in market. Bets brands move off slowly at 28s. 6d., ordinaries 27s. Monmouthshire coals meeting with quiet support, Black Vein large steady at 27s. 6d., Western Valleys 26s. 6d., but Eastern large in restricted request and supplies abundant with prices weak, 24s., 25s. 6d. All small coals in heavy supply, concessions freely granted for spot shipment. Best steams 20s. Good bunkers dull at 17s. 6d., 18s. Ordinary cargo quantities excessive at 15s., 16s.; dry smalls a drug between 11s., 13s.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 9/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 5/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying 2 M/st D A 1/4 19/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 487
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 537.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 527.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 152
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 227.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 326.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.53 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 74-50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 20.
London—Brussels Frcs. 87.40.
London—Rome Liras 99.00.
London—Berlin Marks 17,000 Millions.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Very steady market.

### LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Oct. 15 Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-4 5/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1-4 11/32 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s | 1-4 19/24 |
| Fcs, Demand | 485 |
| American Dollars | 326 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 168 |
| Shanghai | 227 |
| Japan | 158 1/2 |
| Singapore | 173 1/2 |

Market—Steady.

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. | 56 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 31 7/16 |
| „ „ 2 months hence | 31 1/8 |

Closing Tone of Silver.—Little India buying Steady
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loan 2 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loan 2 1/2

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 74.70 |
| „ „ „ „ „ Germany | 25,000,000,000 |
| „ „ „ „ „ Italy | 99.60 |
| Stockholm | 17,14 |
| Christiania | 28,95 |
| Amsterdam | 11.54 |
| Switzerland | 25.25 |

Yesterday.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium | 87.70 |
| Athens | 305.05 |

New York Oct. 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 4.53 25 |

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 3/16 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 5/8 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 „ | 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 „ | 4 3/4 |
| Rentes 5 per cent | 27 1/4 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 | £ 91 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | £ 92 5/8 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 | £ 102 3/4 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | „ 55 3/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | 43 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan) | 69 1/2 „ |
| Nova Securitie 3% | 59 1/2 „ |

London, Oct. 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan | £ 79 1/8 |
| 2 1/2 per cent Indian Loan | „ 102 7/8 |
| 4 per cent | „ 118 1/2 |
| Chartered Bank | £ 19 1/2 |
| Hongkong Bank | „ 123 1/2 |
| National Bank | „ 44 1/2 |
| Eastern Bank | „ 9 1/4 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp | „ 15 1/4 |

## BULLION.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/1/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/1.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement 79/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 78.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold ready s 90.7.
Silver ready d. 31.7.
Silver forward d. 31.2.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India bought, China sold. Very little business.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Ready:—25—1—6

| | Opening | Lowest | At 6 p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida | 25—1—3 | 25—0 9 | 25—0—9 |
| Asho | 25—1—9 | 25—1—0 | 25—1—0 |
| Kartak | | | |

Feji Mandi.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asho | 0—3—0 |
| Kartak | 0—5—9 |

Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay, Oct 15

Steady:—79—1?—0

| | Opening | Highest | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaida. | 79—0—0 | 79—11—0 | .. | 79—11—0 |
| Kartak | 77—14—0 | .. | 77—14—0 | 77—15—0 |

Tejimandi.

| | |
|---|---|
| Asho | 0—0—0 |
| Kartak | 1—19—0 |

Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

5½ per cent. Paper Rs. 03/15.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84-2.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 100.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 91/4.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1953 Rs. 97/3.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/7.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104/7.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 101/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

### SHARES

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

Market closed quiet
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, Ladie. 79, Central 26/12 and Eastern 80.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 442/8, Apollo 28/12, By Cotton 635, Dyeing 241/4, Bradbury 550, Century 476/4, Cent-India 508/12 xd, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 160, Crescent 271/4, Edw. Sassoon 235, Elphinstone 61/4, Fazulbhoy 822/8, Finlay 550, Gokak 137/8, Ind-Bleaching 197/8, Indore Malwa 570, Kastoorchand 242/8, Kohinoor 1605, Luxmi Cotton 475 xd, Madhavrao Sed. 80, Mathuradas 360, M. Petit 3250 xd, Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4200, New Great 520, New City 340, Pabani 417/8, Pearls 652/8, Phoenix 500 Shapurji 228/12, Simplex 363/12, Standard 1600, Swan 735, Swadeshi 518/12, Tata Mill 420, Vishnu Cotton 1700 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 300, B. Burma 347/8, B. Burma N. I. 85, Bt. Burma Pet 4/8, B. Tramway 93/12, B. Steam 10/4, Bundi Cement 10/4, Katni Ord. 107/8, Katni Defd. 370, New India 15/8, Shivrajpur 32/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30/8, Tata Iron Defd. 110, Tata Hydro 650, and Scindia Steam 7/8.

### FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 15th October, 1923

| Name. | Opening rates. | Maximum. | Minimum | Closing rates |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladore Malwa | 572/8 | — | — | 572/8 |
| Colaba | — | — | — | 180 |
| Oconcoat | 275 | — | 271-4 | 272/8 |
| Kohinoor | 1600 | — | — | 1600 |
| Nagpore Ordy | 515 | — | 507-8 | 510 |
| New Great | 525 | — | 507-8 | 520 |
| Pearl | 656/4 | — | 652-8 | 653/12 |
| Phoenix | — | — | — | 500 |
| Bombay Cotton | — | — | — | 635 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 942/8 | 945 | 937-8 | 942/8 |
| Sir Shapurji | 227/8 | — | — | 230 |
| Simplex | 367/8 | — | 362-8 | 362/8 |
| Swan | — | — | — | 735 |
| Swadeshi | 521/4 | 522/8 | 517-8 | 520 |
| Century | 480 | — | 473-12 | 477/8 |
| Alcock | — | — | — | 300 |
| Indian Cotton Ord. | — | — | — | 72/8 |
| Katni Cement Ordy | — | — | — | 107/8 |
| Katni Cement Defd | — | — | — | 370 |
| Tata Steel Defd | — | — | — | 108/12 |
| Tata Steel Ordy | 105 | 110 | — | 31/4 |
| Bundi Cement | — | — | — | 10/4 |
| Bombay Burma Ord. | — | — | — | 347/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | — | — | — | 85 |
| Bombay Steam Ordy | — | — | — | 107/8 |
| Bombay Electric Tramway | — | — | — | 93/12 |
| Central India Mining | — | — | — | 25 |
| Shivrajpur | — | — | — | 32/8 |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October, 15th 1923.

A further sharp advance of 62 to 67 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on shorts covering and buying by commission Houses on reports of heavy rains in Texas and Oklahoma. Liverpool has been reported 22 to 24 points up. The market advanced on scattered buying. The consumption of the American mills was 4,84,000 bales for the month of September last as compared with 495,000 Rs. same month last year.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th instant as under:—

"Heavy rains south-west.
Cold weather reared.
Upward tendency."

Whilst we continue to take a bullish view of the market in the run we are of the opinion that the strength or the position will only develop slowly, and should the advance in the local market go much further we would be in favour of making sales for quick profits, as we do not think that the demand from abroad will be sufficient to sustain the market indefinitely.

In consequence of the sharp advance in New York futures the Marwari Bear opened firm to-day at Rs. 519 i.e. Rs. 4 1 higher than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. On selling by Marwari jobbers the market touched Rs. 518 1/2. Around this level jobbers and Bull operators were buyers which raised the prices to Rs. 522. Selling by Saroffs caused a setback and the values gave way to Rs. 520. But the prices again improved to Rs. 523 1/2 on general and a Japan House buying, which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 525 1/2. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 527 and improved to Rs. 528 on Marwari shroffs and one Japan House buying, closing firm at Rs. 527 1/2.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 476 and steadily advanced to Rs. 475 on buying by Marwari shroffs and a Japan House. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 472 on selling by brokers and Commission Houses, but again improved to Rs. 475 1/2 to general buying. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 470/71 and after fluctuating within a narrow range the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted Rs. 474 1/2 F. G. Bengal was nominally quoted at Rs. 414 for Decr./January delivery.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the demand from Exporters and local millwalas was nominal.

### COLABA QUOTATIONS AT (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Octr. 15

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 527 | 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec./Jan. | 417 | |
| Fine Oomra | Dec./Jan | 479 | |
| Fine Oomra | Mar./ | 478 | |

### EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, 15th October, 1923,

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 524 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec./Jan | 416 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec./Jan | 476 |
| Fine Oomra | March | 474 |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 2,000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | — |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | 10 |
| „ „ Imports | — |

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mid. Americans Spot Slow Sale "Mutilated" | | 18.65 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | | 18.25 |
| New York, 11 a. m | Jan. | |
| (As known in Liverpool at Closing time.) | Mar. | |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | May | |
| „ „ „ „ | Oct. | |
| | Jan. | |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 13

| Months | Today's Price |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 17.21 +12 |
| Nov. | 17.23+12 |
| Dec. | 17.29+12 |
| Jan | 17.30+10 |
| Feb. | 17.35+10 |
| Mar. | 17.40+10 |
| April | 17.45+10 |
| May | 17.50+10 |
| June | 17.60+10 |
| July | 17.62+10 |
| Aug. | 17.52+10 |
| Sept. | 17.62+10 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13
To-day's Prices

| Months. | |
|---|---|
| Oct. | 16.33+24 |
| Nov. | 15.99+21 |
| Dec. | 15.88+22 |
| Jan. | 15.72+22 |
| Feb. | 16.03+23 |
| Mar. | 15.50+23 |
| April | 16.37+22 |
| May | 15.28+22 |
| June | 16.11 +22 |
| July | 14.9 +21 |
| Aug | 14.53+24 |
| Sept | 13.98 +24 |

Tone.—Firm.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 9.75 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 10.15 |
| „ „ Fine | 10.55 |
| No. 1 Oomra. Good | 10.70 |
| „ „ „ Fully Good | 11.20 |
| „ „ „ Fine | 11.70 |
| M. G. Broach, Good | 12.45 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 12.85 |
| „ „ Fine | 13.25 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good | 9.65 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 10.05 |
| „ „ Fine | 10.45 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Oct. 13.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total in Sight | | Bales |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | | „ |
| East Indian „ „ | | „ |
| American „ | | „ |
| Other „ „ | | „ |
| Total Sales | 29,000 | „ |
| East Indian Sales | 30,000 | „ |
| Total Speculation | — | „ |
| „ Export | — | „ |
| East Indian Export | — | „ |
| „ „ Stock | 51,000 | „ |
| „ „ Forwarded | 2,000 | „ |
| „ „ Actual Export | — | „ |
| „ „ Imports | 3,000 | „ |
| „ „ Speculation | — | „ |
| American Afloat | 1,63,000 | „ |
| East Indian Afloat | 29,000 | „ |
| Total Afloat | 2,33,000 | „ |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports | 41,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 |
| „ „ Continent | 9,000 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 29 10+69 |
| „ „ „ Dec. | — |
| „ „ „ Jan. | 28.08+62 |
| „ „ „ Mar. | 28.15+65 |
| „ „ „ May | 28.17+55 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 29.70+70 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 28.38 no change |
| Futures „ „ Jan. | 27.98+64 |
| „ „ „ Mar. | 27.95+65 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 11 |
| Silver—Foreign mined. | 63 1/4 |
| Week's Receipts of Cotton U. S. Ports | 331,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | 32,000 |
| „ „ to France and Continent | 77,000 |
| „ „ to Japan | 28,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 524,000 |
| „ „ at Interior Ports | 806,000 |

### WHEAT.

London, Oct, 13

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs O/N Sellers | 43 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers | 42/3 |
| AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers | 45/6 |
| KARACHI BARLEY O N Sellers | 28/3 |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs C I F O/N Sellers | 43/3 |
| WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs C. I. F. O/N Nominal | 41 |
| Tone:—Inactive | |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 43 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30 | 42 0 0 | 6 8 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 43 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 6 0 | 9 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 5 0 | 13 13 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 13 2 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Teelseed, White 80-15 | 75 0 0 | 15 5 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 70 0 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 65 0 0 | 13 2 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 60 0 0 | 12 4 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 10 0 | 15 10 0 |
| Groundnuts | 71 0 0 | 14 9 0 |
| Mowraseed | 9 6 0 | 9 10 0 |
| Barley | 31 0 0 | — |
| Castorseed | 64 0 0 | 13 6 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | 40 0 0 | 5 12 0 |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, April/May | 7 5 9 | |
| Linseed, April/May | 12 12 6 | |
| Teelseed, Gajar, 80-15 D/J. | 15 6 0 | |

### SEEDS

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold per ton O/N. Sellers | £ 17 1/4 |
| LINSEED Argentine O/N quoted | 20 1/4 |
| „ J/F Sellers Very Slow | 16 7/8 |
| TONE OF LINSEED—Limited business | |
| LINSEED Bombay per Ton O/N Sellers | 21 7/8 |
| TONE OF LINESEED— | |
| COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound dehvered per ton) N-D quoted | £ 9 2/8 |
| TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Quiet | £ 17 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ Paid | „ 17 1/8 |

### LINSEED.

London, Oct. 12.

| | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N Done | 21 |
| Tone—Very Slow | |
| RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net | |
| „ Nov.-Dec. Value | 40.9 |
| „ Jan/Apl. Buyers. | 37 3/8 |

### JAVA SUGAR

London, Oct. 13

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D Sellers 5 | 24/9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D Sellers 5 | 25 1 |
| Fine White Java C & F. Karachi N-D Sellers 5 | 15 1 |
| Tone—Firm. | |

### SUGAR

Sugar Trust Sold from 1924 Crop.
Superior 18.000 Tons at 14 guilders.
Syrup Sugar 1.400 Tons at 14 1/2 guilders.
Channel Assortment 900 Tons at 13 guilders.
Molasses 3.000 Tons at 11 guilders.
and out of 1923 Crop.
Channel Assortment 3,000 tons at 15
In second hand superior business was done at 16 7/16 to 16 5/8 Ready.
Oct/Nov. at 16 3/8.
Jan/Feb. at 16 7/8.
To-days quotations Ready 16 5/8 Done and Jan/Feb. in demand at 17 guilders.

### METALS.

London, Oct 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 63 1/2 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £ 60 1/4 |
| Copper Braziers | £ 81 |
| Yellow Metal | 7 3/4 |
| Rod Spelter | 29 1/2 |
| Corrugated sheets | £ 19 net F.O.B. |
| Copper Standard G.M.B. | |
| Copper best English Selected | |
| TIN BLOCK | 202 3 8 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, Oct 15

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper English | 3 1/4 | 74 8 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 74 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 74 8 0 |
| Copper American | 1 1/2 | 76 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 76 0 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 76 0 0 |
| Copper | | 72 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 28 0 0 |
| Ranch Teka Joint | | 61 0 0 |
| Copper English Bars | | 48 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 68 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 48 0 0 |
| Lead Country | | 18 0 0 |
| German Brass M 3/4 to 1 | | 69 0 0 |
| German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2 | | 65 0 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 74 8 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1/4 | | 76 0 0 |

### BRASS.

Bombay, Oct. 15

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass English | 3/4 | 67 8 0 |
| Brass | 1/ | 66 4 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/2 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 3/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 2 | 66 0 0 |

### RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec. | 15 1 4 |
| Tone—Dull | |
| Plantation First Latex crepe Oct. | 14 5/8 |
| Tone—Very Steady | |

### FREIGHT.

London, Oct. 13.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coal, Cardiff to Bombay | 14 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION.

Bombay, Oct. 15

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Silkachand | No. 14 1/2 | 0 13 3 |
| Curtis & Co | No. 12 1/2 | 0 12 6 |
| Elphinstone | No. 12 1/2 | 0 12 6 |
| David | No. 10 1/2 | 0 11 3 |
| Shapurji | No. 10 1/2 | 0 11 0 |
| Trikamdas | No. 10 1/2 | 0 12 . |
| Sattara | No. 12 1/4 | 0 12 6 |
| Shapurji | No. 8 1/2 | 0 10 6 |
| Light house | No. 8 1/2 | 0 9 6 |
| Japan | No. 40/1 | 1 10 3 |
| Japan | No. 42/2 | 1 10 0 |
| Japan | No 20 | 1 9 6 |
| Japan | No 32 | 1 7 6 |
| Kilmonad | No 20 1/2 | 0 15 3 |

### BROKERS

Bombay, Oct 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 15th Oct. 1923.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 2229 Bs. |
| Wheat | 5,737 Qrts. |
| Linseed | 10,371 „ |
| Rapeseed etc | 2,168 „ |
| Gingelly seed | 146 „ |
| Poppyseed | 500 „ |
| Groundnuts | 5,330 „ |
| Castorseed | 4,425 „ |
| Rice | 3,688 „ |
| Myrabolams | 1,60 „ |
| Cocoanut | 5,526 „ |
| Mowraseed | 6 „ |
| Gram | 884 „ |
| Jowar | 310 „ |
| Wheat | 55 „ |
| Barley | Nil |
| Bean | 3020 „ |
| Coal | 701 Tons. |

### LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, October 15

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Chaddars— | |
| Textile | 1 1 6 |
| E D Sassoon | 1 0 6 |
| Kalyansons | 1 0 3 |
| Mulmuls (Fine weights) 36/40 inches— | |
| Shirtings per lb | 1 6 0 |
| Cranbury per lb | 1 5 6 |
| Madhavrao per lb | 1 6 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb | 1 6 3 |
| Textile per lb | 1 5 6 |
| Finlay „ „ | 1 5 6 |
| Pearl „ „ | 1 5 3 |
| Dhanraj (Gaya Mukh) per lb | 1 4 6 |
| Bhimsenshai (Satin) per lb | 1 6 0 |
| Jacob (Four Mines) per lb | 1 5 3 |
| Longcloths (Longs regular) No. 8 to 12 quality— | |
| Rachael per lb | 1 6 0 |
| Fazulbhai per lb | 1 5 6 |
| E. D Sassoon per lb | 1 5 6 |
| Longcloth x qualities— | |
| Rachael per lb | 1 6 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb | 1 6 3 |
| Swan Finlay per lb | 1 5 9 |
| Pearl per lb | — |
| Longcloth Satin Calendar, 36, 40 | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb | 1 5 0 |
| Spring (Overhead) per lb | 1 5 0 |
| Century (Single) per lb | 1 4 6 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1 3 0 |
| Panchwan | 1 3 3 |
| Hoorah Brand | 1 3 3 |
| Sailcloth— | |
| Paisaney per lb | 1 3 6 |
| Spring (Overhead) per lb | 1 4 6 |
| Grey Drill, Century— | |
| No. 1120 per piece | — |
| No. 120 1/2 per piece | — |
| Dhootees 7, 8, and 9 Yards— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb | 1 7 6 |
| Jacob & D. per lb | 1 6 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb | 1 7 0 |
| Dhootees 10 yards— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb | 1 8 0 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb | 1 5 6 |
| Check 5lb Grey Drill— | |
| Standard per piece | 6 5 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 6 4 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 6 4 0 |
| Hindustan per piece | 6 12 0 |
| Check 5 1/2lb. Grey Drill— | |
| Pearl per piece | 7 0 0 |
| Bleached Check— | |
| Textile Per Piece | — |
| Kasturchand Per Piece | 7 12 0 |
| Bombay United Per Piece | 7 5 6 |
| Black Check 5lb:— | |
| Textile Per Piece | 9 2 0 |
| E D Rachael „ „ | 8 12 0 |
| Grabrun No, 5124:— | |
| Pearl | 11 8 0 |
| Hindustan | 11 10 0 |

### HIDES

LONDON, Oct. 12.

104,000 offered.
82,000 Sold.
Madras Hides—good demand, Firm.
Calf thirds prime two pence, advance.
Bombay Hides steady.
Heavy very firm.

### INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO LTD

The thirteenth Ordinary General meeting of the Indian Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd. Bangalore was held on the 5th instant as notified previously.

Mr. B.V. Subba Rao presided over the meeting.

The Directors' report and the audited accounts of the company for the year 1921-1922 were adopted and a dividend of 6 per cent on fully paid up shares free of income tax, with a bonus of 3 per cent to members not in arrears was declared and passed unanimously on the motion of Sir Hormusjee C. Dinshaw.

The chairman intimated to the meeting the nature of some proposals put forward by some members and share brokers in Bombay for the disposal of the remaining shares and the opinion of Sir D.E. Wacha as to how their terms if accepted would injuriously affect the interests of the existing members and the advisability of continuing on the present lines, keeping clear of all speculative elements. Sir Hormusjee remarked that the existing members could easily take up the remaining shares and even at the rates of only five shares each, all the remaining shares if sufficiently advertised could be absorbed by local members. The chairman intimated that some of the old members who were entitled to single shares of the new issue had taken ten shares each. After further discussion it was unanimously resolved to decline the terms offered by brokers for lump sum subscriptions or for underwriting the whole capital and try to secure fresh subscriptions from and through the existing members as suggested in the Directors' report before disposing them off otherwise.

The transfer books of the company will remain closed for a fortnight from now and dividend warrants will be posted in the month of December next to members who have applied for new shares.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Jayakar's lecture to members of the legal profession at the premises of the Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m.
Mr. J. Dwarkadas' lecture on Elections, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m.
Meeting of Khadi Sub-Committee, B. P. C. C., 5 p.m.
Preliminary meeting re. formation of Indian Tariff Reform League, 6 p.m., at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
Nomination Day for the Presidency European Constituency Candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, October 17.

Sir C. Setalvad and Mr. J. Dwarkadas' lectures on Elections, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Adjourned meeting of B. P. C. C. Council, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 18.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers of the European Constituency for the Bombay Legislative Council.
Inter. M.B. B.S. Exmn. Results. University Hall 1 p.m.

## B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay-Peshawar Mail | 12 0 | *16 |
| Gujarat Mail | 11 9 | 20 20 |
| Delhi Express | 6 30 | 20 55 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 45 | 21 45 |
| Express (arrives at Church Gate) | 20 25† | 7 |

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 17 0 | 12 30 |
| *Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail | 6 30 | 22 45 |
| Poona Mail | 11 40 | 15 0 |
| Inter 3rd Poona Express | 12 15 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 50 | 7 50 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Express | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Pass. | 21 55 | 9 0 |

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 16 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 33m Sunset 6h. 16m
Oct. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h 13m.
Oct. 18 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h 34m. Sunset 6h 15m.
Oct. 19 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 34; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 14m
Oct 21 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 34m; Sunset 6h 13m

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The Superintendent Central Telegraph Office Bombay writes under date October 15th:—
Both Colombo wires interrupted.

## NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 17th instant, at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.).
They are required to assemble in Room No. 37, just opposite the lift on the first floor of the High Court Building.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th October to 6 a.m. of 15th October, 1923:—
Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 101. Total mortality this day last year 109.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mooltan" with the English mails of the 11th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 13th instant.
The P. and O. mail steamer "Kashgar" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 14th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m. and were due to arrive in London on Monday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Tuesday morning.
The mail steamer "Macedonia" which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived in London on Saturday, the 13th instant.

## BEHAR RELIEF FUND.

The following additional contributions in aid of the Behar Relief Fund have been received in this office:—
Mr. Premji Ranchhoddas, Rs. 20; Mr. Gangadas Motilal, Rs. 15; from boys and girls of the Christian Mission High School, Harda, C. P., (through Rev. F. E. Harnar), Rs. 40.

KANARA RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Gangadas Motilal, Rs. 15; Mr. M. B. Tivari (Aden), Rs. 5.

## MR. JAYAKAR'S LECTURE.

Mr. Jayakar will deliver a lecture to members of the legal profession only to-day (Tuesday) at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m. Members of the legal profession are cordially invited.

## COCANADA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Bombay City Provincial Khilafat Committee held on the 14th instant, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew was finally elected the President of the forthcoming Cocanada Khilafat Conference.

## "HOW INDIA IS BLED WHITE?"

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will speak on "How India is Bled White?" Mr. M. R. Jayakar will preside.

## BHULESHWAR DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The following members are elected for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee by the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee for the New Year:—
(1) Ebrahim Haji Esmail, (2) Mahomed Jakaria Maniyar, (3) G. B. Velkar, (4) Krishnaji Narayen Deshpande, (5) Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, (6) Choonilal Oghadbhai, (7) Tapidas Oulabhdas Sanghvi, (8) Goverdhan Biharilal Gaud, (9) B. N. Joshi (10) Jamnadas Bhanji; (11) Ranchhoddas Harjiwan Gandhi, (12) Kanji Lalji, (13) B. N. Motiwala, (14) Vanmalidas Choonilal Master, (15) Tricamdas Chakoobhai, (16) Narayen Balvant Deshpande, (17) Narayendas Purshottam, (18) Dr. Moolchand Damoderdas Mooketi, (19) Mohandas Makandas Mehta, (20) Ranchhoddas Harakhji Parekh, (21) Vora Vrajlal Harjiwandas, (22) Parikh Narotamdas Ranchhoddas, (23) T. P. Mahuvalla, (24) Bhavanidas Haridas, (25) Yeshvant Krishnaji Parulker, (26) Shrimati Ratanben Laxmidas Mehta, (27) Shrimati Kalavanti Bhavanidas Motiwala, (28) Shrimati Perin Ardeshir Dadabhai Naoroji.

## MILLS STRIKE.

About 250 weavers of the New Islam Mill situate at Currey Road have struck work demanding an increase in their wages.
About 250 spinners of the Emperor Edward Mill at Reay Road too have struck work on the same grounds. The management have posted a notice asking the strikers to return to work promptly or else intimating them that new hands will be engaged in their place.
The strike of the weavers numbering about 475 of the Mathradas Mill situate at De Lisle Road continued on Monday. Though other departments of the mill were working smoothly, the management had to close down the mill by 11 a.m. on Monday as they apprehended trouble. The services of police were requisitioned to keep law and order, but the strikers quietly dispersed by afternoon.

## CORONER'S COURTS.

### FATAL FALL FROM A CHAWL.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Bhaga Govinda (35).
The evidence showed that the deceased lived with his mother and the wife of his brother, on the ground floor of a chawl at Foras Road. On Sunday at 5 p.m. a thud was heard and the people living in the chawl saw him falling down. He came down on his legs and then fell on his left side and became unconscious. He died shortly afterwards. Post mortem examination showed that death was due to rupture of spleen.
The jury returned a verdict of death due to rupture of spleen resulting from a fall to the ground from an upper storey of a chawl, but there was no evidence to show the circumstances under which he fell.

### REPORTED THEFT.

Rameshwar Mayaram, a dealer in sandalwood at Dhanji Street, reports to the police that he locked his shop on Saturday night and went home. On opening the shop next day he noticed two iron bars removed from a back window, an entrance effected, and a safe opened by drilling a hole. On examination he found property valued at Rs. 1,104 stolen.

## CONSERVATION OF INDIA'S CATTLE WEALTH

In the course of a letter to the Rulers of Indian States, The Bombay Humanitarian League says:—
It is well known to Your Highness that the prosperity of a state and its population, especially in a pre-eminently agricultural country like India, depends chiefly upon agriculture which thrives only in proportion to the quality and quantity of agricultural cattle.
It is beyond doubt that due to various reasons, the cattlewealth of our country, has been hopelessly poor and in consequence, agricultural products have suffered to an alarming extent. The abnormal prices of Milk, and its bye-products and those of foodstuffs which prevail at present amply testify the fact that the productive capacity of the country has been awfully impaired.
Considering the question from all points of view, we believe that the following measures will solve the complicated problem:
1. Export of cattle be legally prohibited and the law be vigilantly enforced. 2. Cattle farms be maintained by the State to give the public an idea of improving and maintaining the breed of cattle. 3. Cruelty to animals and negligence in keeping them be made punishable by law. 4. Cattle exhibitions be held by the State annually and prizes be awarded to the owners of the best bred and well kept animals to encourage love for animal breeding and cattle preservation. 5. Gaucharans (Pasture-grounds) be specially allotted in reasonable proportion throughout the limits of the State. 6. Slaughter of useful animals as cows, buffaloes, bullocks, be prohibited by law. 7. To encourage agriculture, cultivating class be given special concessions and their rights be specially guarded. New and successful methods of agriculture be encouraged. 8. Humane education be introduced in the School caricula. 9. Animal sacrifice and killing for sport be banished by the state making them punishable by law. 10. Slaughter houses be kept closed at least on religious and festive occasions.
We trust that your Highness will be pleased to consider the above requests which are most reasonable and beneficial to the state as well as the subjects and pass orders accordingly.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.
The share market was closed to-day.
Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer 1/11/32d. Demand 1/4 3/8d.

## HUNGARIAN NOTE ISSUE.

The further issue of notes for 32,000,000,000 kronen in the second week of September has swollen the note circulation to 476,700,000,000 kronen. The Government contemplates the early issue of currency notes of 500,000 and 1,000,000 kronen denominations.
Unlike previous issues which were printed in Switzerland, the new notes will be produced by the National Currency Bank recently established in Budanest.

## RECEPTION TO MR. J. BHANSALI.

Mr. Jaykrishna Bhansali of "Young India" and "Navjivan" arrived in Bombay Sunday last and was given a reception at Dadar by the Matunga Congress Committee. On the arrival of the train at Grant Road Mr. Bhansali was met by a large gathering of Nationalists who were present to receive him. Prominent among those present were Messrs. Tairsee, Bharucha, Puntambekar, Tricumji Patel, Manilal Doshi, Naran Chotani, Premjibhai Pradhan, Govindji Vasanji and others. After the reception Mr. Bhansali proceeded to his brother Mr. Atmaram Parbhuda's residence at Pannalal Texraces, where members of the Bhansali community had mustered strong to pay their respects. Messrs. Lalji, Puntambeka Bharucha and Govindji made short speeches congratulating him and wishing him long life and a bright future. Mr. Bhansali in reply, made an impressive speech and declared that he fully believed in the Constructive Programme and would do his best to work out the programme. Light refreshments were then served to all, and the gathering dispersed with cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." Mr. Bhansali is staying with his brother Mr. Vijayasen at Bazar Road, Bandra.

# HIGH COURT.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## ALLEGED FALSE IMPERSONATIONS.

### ACCUSED PLEAD GUILTY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten and a special jury.)

Emperor.
vs.
(1) Manikuverbai, (2) Ghordhandas Purshotamdas, (3) Laxmidas Valabhdas ..... Accused.

The trial of the accused which had to be adjourned last Friday because of the illness of accused 1 Manikuverbai, was continued to-day. When the proceedings commenced yesterday morning accused 1 said that she was very ill and she could not sit in Court and therefore she pleaded guilty. His Lordship said that if she was ill she could be sent home and proper arrangements could be made for her. If she wanted to plead guilty she could do so but His Lordship could not accept the plea of guilty in the form that as she was very ill, she pleaded guilty. Accused 1 thereupon said that she pleaded guilty to all the charges.
Accused 2 also pleaded guilty to all the charges.
His Lordship convicted the accused but postponed the sentences remarking that he would pass sentences after further consideration. Accused 1 was let out on the same bail as before and accused 2 was given into the custody of the police.
The trial of the 3rd accused is proceeding.

## POLICE INSPECTOR CHARGED.

### DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

At the resumed hearing on Monday of the case in which Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police Station was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Essabhai Ebrahim, a merchant, on the occasion of the "No-address to the Governor" demonstration, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, defence witnesses were examined.
Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, defended the accused.
Mr. Pirojshaw Nusservanji Patel, electrician, residing on Malabar Hill, was the first defence witness examined. He said on the 25th ultimo he was outside the Municipal Hall from 9-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. He saw a large crowd collected on the road. He knew the accused since two months. He saw him at about 10-30 p.m. on the night in question with two European officers. He had some conversation with Inspector Bird and asked him as to why he was there. The accused replied that he was asked to be there by his chief, as there was a meeting of non-co-operators that night. There was no stick in the hand of the accused; but the other police officers had sticks with them. As he and the accused were talking he saw the car of the Commissioner of Police near the portico of the entrance of the municipal building. He saw the Commissioner of Police and Dabholker brothers standing near the car. At that time, all the people from the Corporation Hall came down and began shouting "Shame, shame." The crowd outside the hall was also shouting "Shame, shame" and made a rush towards the car. The police officers merely pushed the crowd back. As he apprehended a disturbance, he quietly walked out of the crowd. The white-topee chaps" were excited at the time as usual.
Magistrate: "I suppose by 'white-topee' you mean 'Gandhi caps'?"
Witness: "Yes, Sir."
Continuing the witness said he did not notice any assault being committed by the police officers. The following day, he read in the papers that Inspector Bird was charged by the complainant. Subsequently, he volunteered to tender his evidence on behalf of the accused.
Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that he was friendly with those persons, who were good towards him. He was talking all the while with the accused on the night in question.
Mr. Nariman: "You were rather sorry when you read in the papers that Mr. Bird was charged?"
Witness: "I was rather surprised."
Mr. Nariman: "Were you there to collect the opinion of the people about the address?"
Witness: "I was there to hear the opinion not to collect."
Mr. Nariman: "Is this the first time you are giving here evidence in a police case?"
Witness: "Yes, for the first time."
Magistrate: "Have you ever been robbed?"
Witness: "I have not had that chance."
Mr. Thanawalla: "Very fortunate!"
Continuing the witness said that there were three crowds on the night in question. He was standing inside the portico, where there was a crowd. That crowd was not shouting "Shame, shame." Mr. Green had a police baton with him, but Mr. Bird had nothing in his hands. The police officers were standing close to him.
Haridas Hargovindas was the next witness examined. He said on the night in question he saw the car of the Commissioner of Police, near which there were two Hindu gentlemen standing. He also saw three police officers at the time. The accused was there on the night in question. When the car passed away, the crowd gradually dispersed. He did not see anything in the hands of the police officers, who were simply pushing the crowd back. The crowd near the portico consisted of about 40 or 50 persons.
Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, the witness said that he was an actor.
Mr. Nariman: "Do you know the accused in this case?"
Witness: "No, I don't know."
Mr. Nariman: "Who asked you to give evidence in this case?"
Witness: "A stranger came to his theatre some two or three days after the incident and told him to give evidence in this case."
Mr. Nariman: "Were you similarly asked by anybody on any previous occasion?"
Witness: "No."
The case was then adjourned till to-day.

## CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastoor, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged (1) Biharilal Ramprasad and (2) Mahabir Bijnath with committing the theft of Rs. 2,500 from the person of Savlaram Lalu, a peon in the employ of Messrs. M. H. Kheshwalla and Co., on the 29th ultimo.
The prosecution case was that on the day in question the complainant was entrusted with a cheque by his master for Rs. 2,500 to be cashed in the Bank of India. He cashed the cheque and put the amount in his left inside coat-pocket, and proceeded towards Tamarind Lane. He then got into a urinal and as he was coming out of it, accused No. 1 placed his hand into his (complainant's) coat-pocket and removed the whole amount and passed it on to accused No. 2, who at once bolted away. The complainant, thereafter, arrested accused No. 1 and shouted out for p. Subsequently, a Police Constable came and took charge of accused No. 1. Accused No. 2, later on, was arrested by the police.
Accused No. 1 pleading not guilty said that as he was coming out of the urinal, the complainant felt suspicious and arrested him.
Accused No. 2 pleading not guilty said that he was not with accused No. 1 at the time and he knew nothing of the theft.
His Worship postponed the case till the 24th instant to trace the antecedents of the accused.

## FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Messrs. A. R. King and Mayer Nissim, one Mohandas Cursondas was charged with disorderly behaviour in a public place on the night of the 13th instant.
The prosecution case was that on the night in question, a fire broke out in the Crawford Market and the Police and the Superintendent of the Market were busy dispersing the crowd. The accused was turned out by the Superintendent, as he was creating a disturbance at the time. On being asked by a Police Constable to go away he refused to do so and wanted to take down his number, thus behaving in a disorderly manner.
The accused pleaded guilty. The Court convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

## PROPOSED TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

### TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The following circular has been issued over the signature of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas:—
The Fiscal Commission has vividly brought out the fact that the development of modern industries in India is very largely a question of Tariff policy. The Government of India, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, has established a Tariff Board which as you know has already commenced operations with an enquiry regarding the needs of the steel industry. The Board will take up other industries for consideration from time to time. The necessity has thus arisen to focus public opinion throughout the country on the reform of our Tariff in accordance with our industrial requirements. It is therefore proposed to start a Tariff Reform League with its headquarters in Bombay and branches all over the country. With this object I am inviting a number of friends interested in the subject to meet together for the purpose at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Shale Building, 20, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m.
I shall be much obliged if you will kindly make it a point to attend and give the benefit of your valuable advice and co-operation at the meeting.

## THANA ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There being no candidate of the Swaraj Party from the Thana District for the Bombay Council, on account of Mr. Mehta's failure, there remained two prominent candidates on the roll—(1) Mr. Trivedi, a sitting councillor with some record of past work to back him and (2) Mr. Pradhan, an altogether new candidate, the present President of the Thana Municipality. The public naturally had some sympathy with Mr. Trivedi, who in the meantime, went to Poona to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the prominent Maharashtra Swarajist, and secured his recommendatory letter. Some Thana Swarajists, who had previously promised to support Mr. Pradhan in their private interests, took the opportunity, and resolved to give him party support, as he promised to sign the party pledge *with some reservations*. Before taking this step, the party was morally bound to consult Mr. Trivedi, whom they had intended to support, and whose manifesto clearly shows that he would work on the same lines as Mr. Pradhan has promised to do. Moreover, it is learnt that Mr. Trivedi has signed the pledge *with the same reservations* as Mr. Pradhan. One who has studied the whole situation, cannot but smell self-interest and personal feeling in the matter. The position of the Thana Swaraj Party voters, therefore, has been jeopardised, and it is the bounden duty of the Party to give a full explanation of the whole thing if they care for the support from the voters.—Yours, etc.

"A SWARAJIST."

## PANVEL VOTES ADDRESS TO MR. KELKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PANVEL, October 15.

A special meeting of the Panvel Municipality passed a resolution unanimously to present an address to Mr. N. C. Kelkar, of Poona on his arrival here to lecture the voters to support the Swaraja party candidate. The meeting further appointed a committee consisting Mr. Gajananrao Shiringarpure, the president of the Municipality, Mr. Eusuf Maste and Dr. Patwardhan to arrange the address.

## SOCIETY OF FRIENDSHIP

The meeting of gentlemen desirous of promoting general brotherly sentiments and mutual interests on the basis of simple humanity, without reference to any religious creeds was held last Sunday in the house of Mirza Zainulabedin Khan Shirazi Mojir-e-Dewan where there were present besides H.E. Maniol-Molk, the Persian Consul General, a number of Persian Muslimans, Parsis, Zoroastrians and other gentlemen. The proceedings were conducted in Persian. The aims and objects of an Association called Anjuman-e-Muwaddat or the "Society of Friendship" which was there inaugurated were read out by Mojir-Dewan. There was an interesting discussion on the subject in which the Consul General, Haji Mattoon and Arbab Ardeshir Khodabakhsh and others took part. The Parsis were well represented by Mr. G.K. Nariman, Mr. Manek Dadachanji, Mr. D.J. Sethna and others. The members were regaled with tea and sherbet after the customary etiquette of Persian hospitality and the proceedings were adjourned till next Sunday.

H. E. the Governor of Assam has appointed October 27th as the date for nomination of candidates for the constituencies of the Assam Legislative Council—(A. P.).

## PEOPLE'S FREE HOSPITAL.

### AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZEN'S OF BOMBAY.

The People's Free Hospital was opened on the 1st August 1923 as a humble beginning in order to meet to a small extent the great want of medical relief to the poor and needy of our town. Accommodation has already been provided for 27 beds in the Hospital and an Out-patient Department opened for the treatment of out-patients. Both the in-patients and out-patients are attended to personally by the members of the undersigned committee. Two Resident Medical Officers and Four Nurses form the Resident Staff of the Hospital.
During the first two months of its existence, the Hospital has done the following work:—51 patients were treated as in-patients in August and in September the number was also the same. 209 and 277 patients as out-patients in the months of August and September respectively and 17 operations were performed in the month of August while the number of operations performed in the month of September was 20. The average daily attendance in the out-patients had been 25 and 40 in the two respective months.
For want of accommodation, which is very limited, we had much to our regret to refuse admission to many deserving cases.
As regards the finances of this Hospital, our monthly expense amount to more than three thousand Rupees out of which only Rs. 1,300 are being contributed by few philanthropic gentlemen whose names were already announced at the opening ceremony of the Hospital. The rest of the burden falls on our shoulders.
Under these circumstances, if the good work of this Institution is to be continued and extended, the generous public of Bombay must come forward to help us in this sacred cause of humanity by their contributions. The cost of maintaining one bed comes to Rs. 100 per mensem.
We have also started an Endowment Fund to put the Hospital on permanent basis. The amount necessary to maintain one bed in perpetuity is Rs. 20,000. This would enable one to commemorate the memory of one's dearest and nearest and receive the blessings of the suffering poor
All contributions in any form and however small will be gratefully received:
Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar M.A., M.D.; Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (Lond); Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond), F.R.C.S. (Eng); Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (Lond); Dr. A. P. Kothare, L.M. & S.; Dr. M. V. Mehtha, F.R.C.P., L.M.; Dr. S. S. Mahomed, L.M. & S., D.O.M.S. (Eng); Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M., M.Hy.; Dr. R. P. Ratnakar, D.D. (Oxon), D.Ch.O. (Eng), D.O.M.S. (Eng); Dr. D. D. Sathaye, F.R.F.P.S. (Glasg); Dr. T. O. Shah, F.R.C.S. (Eng); Dr. S. R. Shirgaonkar, M.D. (Lond); Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S. (Lond) F.R.C.S., (Eng); Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. (Eng), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
The Treasurers wish to acknowledge with thanks the following additional contributions during the months of August and September, 1923.
Rs. 101 Esplanade High School Poor-box Fund.
Rs. 25 Thakordas N. Merchant.
Rs 600 A Parsi Gentleman of Poona.
Rs. 50 Jamaibhoy Mahomed.
Rs. 25 Mr. Pilloy
Rs. 500 Premchand Jeverichand.
Rs. 100 Mr D. G Lubri.
Rs. 1,401 grand total.
One bale of cotton from Mr. Gandar.

## GERMAN CONCESSION IN RUSSIA.

Further details of the Concession granted to a group of German industrialists and ratified by the Soviet Government on September 11 have now become available says a Berlin correspondent. Negotiations had been in progress for a long period, the preliminary agreement having been signed by the Berlin Association for Economic Relations with the East, and the Soviet Government, in May. Their successful termination is regarded as the most important result which has yet been obtained from the Treaty of Rapallo, of April, 1922.
The agreement grants rights of exploitation over 4,250 square miles of forest, lying between the Northern and the Octaber, previously known as the Nicolai railways, the two main lines which run eastward and south-eastward from Petrograd and intersected by the headwaters of the Volga. A further line of railway to Rybinsk, which was laid down during the war, but which has not yet been opened for traffic crosses the concession. Under the terms of the agreement it is to be completed by the Germans in return for special transport facilities. It will then afford direct communication between Rybinsk, the limit of navigation of the Volga, and Petrograd and Moscow. Part of the forest area will only become accessible when work on the railway has been completed. The rest is favourably situated for water transport to Petrograd.
The timber, which is principally coniferous, is fitted both in respect of quality and of quantity for every form of manufacture. There is a practically unlimited field for the export of railway sleepers, telegraph poles, pit props, sawn planks, and wood pulp for paper manufacture, in addition to the opportunities for inland trade afforded by the central position of the area. The agreement contains provision for the erection of saw mills, turpentine, creosote, and cellulose factories.
The concession has been granted for the term of twenty-five years, which will be prolonged to thirty-five if the manufacture of cellulose is found to be practicable. On its expiration the whole undertaking will revert to the Russian State. The Berlin Association, which consists of a number of leading firms which are immediately concerned in the reconstruction of Russia, will transfer its rights and obligations to a new combine which will be formed for the purpose of taking over the concession. Among its directors will be Dr. Wirth, the former Chancellor, and Dr. Haas, a member of the Reichstag, both of whom played a prominent part in the final negotiations in Moscow.

## HUBLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, October 15.

Plague is raging at Hubli and has removed an enthusiastic volunteer, Mr. Jere of Athani. The death occurred in the premises of the National School. Work in connection with the Coconada and Karnatak Conferences is progressing. Yalgi day was observed at Bijapur, Siddapur, Hangal, Dharwar and many places in Belgaum district. Collection of funds is going on.

# SPORTING NEWS

## FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

### HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Inniskilling "B" ..... 9 goals.
(Richardson 3, Madden 1, Finlay 1, Irvin 1, Fagan 1.))
R. G. A., "B" ..... Nil.

The Inniskilling "B" met the second string of the Gunners on the Cooperage on Monday evening and trounced them to the tune of 9 goals, a worse tanning than what they gave even the Commercial Gymkhana i.e. 8 goals. The change of air to Deolali evidently had not done the Gunners much good and they were completely out-played, out-witted and out-manoeuvred. The "Skins" had several "A" team men playing while the Gunners played Reany as centre-forward in a position where he was almost a passenger. This encounter was expected to be the most interesting as the "Skins" and the Gunners occupy the first and second places respectively in the II Division league table, but those who stayed away were not sorry to have missed such a one-sided affair. Most of the attacking was done by the Fusiliers, the Gunners occasionally making a feeble attempt to run through but their lack of understanding and aimless passing could not take them beyond the "Skins" first line of defence. It will be interesting to know that the Gunners had 39 goals kicks and 18 corners against them. Of the 9 goals the "Skins" centre-forward scored three, Madden shot two, while Finlay, Irvin and Fagan were responsible for one each.
Punctually at 5-30 the "Skins" kicked off, the Gunners defending the, Wodehouse Bridge end goal. The attacking line of the Fusiliers soon set to work but Richardson was pulled up for "hands." Finlay again ran down the right-line and shot, in clearing which Kennell conceded to a corner. The R. G. A. defence was kept busy for some time Richardson took a "free" which put the cross-bar out Clifford kicked out. After several short passes in front of the goals the "Skins" registered their first goal through Madden who beat the R. G. A. goalie at close quarters (1—0—). From the kick-off the "Skins" were again in the artillery goal-area within a minute and Finlay centred right across but Richardson was not there to head it in. Gillpillin the Fusiliers left half gave Fagan a chance but Pounds, the Artillery goalie rushed out in time. But that did not improve the situation and Richardson getting possession scored his first goal and the second for his side (2—0.) Play was now confined most to the artillery area, Richardson leading the attack well. He shot from long-range and the ball hitting the cross-bar came into play, and Irvin tapped it right into the hands of the R. G. A. goalie. Kennell once handed in the fatal area but fortunate for him and his side the referee did not see it or else the score would have run into double figures. The Gunners were now pinned to their own area and Surgeon was responsible for an excellent high shot which found its mark, going the goalie's hands and the cross-bar (3—0). Till lemon-time the Skins continued to press but no more goals were scored.

Inniskilling "B" ..... 3 goals.
R. G. A. "B" ..... nil.

On changing ends, the Fusiliers were again on the offensive and as usual they were in a scoring mood in this moiety. Richardson, their pivotal man receiving a clear pass from Finlay dodged through Kennell and Clifford and scored the fourth goal with a stinging left-kick (4—0). In the next two minutes a fifth was scored, Irvin being responsible for the shot. A little later West the inside left of the Gunners was temporarily injured owing to a sprained back Richardson was now at his best, his short passes and clever dodges being the feature of the play. He was responsible for the sixth goal which followed within five minutes. The Gunners now made several attempts, but could not get past the "Skins" halves. Houghton, on the right passed to Reany who tested Mortimer but the shot was too feeble. Finlay next obtained possession, running down the right line, passed right across to Madden who netted the ball (7—0). In the next minute Finlay scored the eighth goal off a good pass from the right-extreme. The R. G. A. defence had already fallen to pieces and all that they could was to keep the Fusiliers away but the attackers were all over-them Richardson got clear of the halves and sent the ball ahead while Fagan running through scored the ninth goal (9—0). Till the final whistle, the "Skins" monopolised the attack and pinned the Gunners to their own penalty area.

Inniskilling "B" ..... 9 goals.
R. G. A. "B" ..... Nil.

The teams were:—
INNISKILLING "B" Mortimer, Jackson and Martin; Kirkpatrick, Surgenor and Gillpillin; Finlay, Irvin, Richardson, Fagan and Madden.
R. G. A. "B"—Pounds; Kennell and Clifford, Flynn, Robertson and Clanagan; Houghton, Way, Reany, West and Addison.
Referee: Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY 5-30.
INNISKILLING "B" vs. BENGAL UNITED.
TO-MORROW.
Y. M. C. A. vs Staff.

## CRICKET AT SECUNDERABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15.

In favourable weather, the Europeans met the Hindus in the Quadrangular Cricket today. Some fine play was seen. The Hindus were all out at 4-30 for 229.
The scores were:—

| | |
|---|---|
| P V Raghoba Rao | 1 |
| T N Hivan | 3 |
| A T Ragavan | 18 |
| Rajkumarpretab Singh | 4 |
| C L Naidu | 93 |
| J Banjari Baboo | 46 |
| P Dattatreya | 39 |
| T V Gunuswamy | 19 |
| Ganeshrao | 1 |
| P Misilamaney | 3 |
| Extras | 6 |
| Total | 229 |

The Europeans then went in and at 5-30 the wickets were drawn, their score being 52 for no wickets.

## BHUSAVAL CO-OPERATORS SNUBBED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, October 15.

The Bhusaval City Municipality presented an address to Mr. N. C. Kelkar yesterday. The function was quite successful. Some Honorary Magistrates and other aspirants for that dignity had petitioned the Collector to intervene but the Collector declined saying that the Municipal move was constitutional.
Mr. Kelkar delivered a public lecture in the evening in which he exhorted the people to go to the polls and vote only for such candidates as would unflinchingly fight the bureaucracy and work a peaceful revolution towards Swaraj.

A Calcutta message of October 15th says:—
Information reached here to-day that the Anglo-Indian named Bently who had been arrested at Roorkee is not the who is wanted in connection murder of Colonel Kennedy.

**SCRIBBLING BLOCKS**
**100 Sheets,**
Anna I and Pies 6.
Per Block
NOTE PAPER SIZE.
POSTAGE: One anna and six pies extra (V. P. P. not to be accepted.)
*Can be had at the*
**Bombay Chronicle Press.**

**RINGS AT . . . AUCTIONS.**

Can never adversely affect the realisations of your goods if your AUCTIONEER understands the goods into his hands and does not allow himself to be a party in the RINGS.
Very recently a diamond was sold at an Auction for Rs. 7,000 to a RING and within half an hour, it was re-auctioned by the RING for Rs. 10,000!!!
This is the direct result of trying to get work at cheap commission.
Be SAVE YOURSELF from SUCH RE-OCCURANCES.
ENGAGE
**MEHTA & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS
(On Govt. and G. I. P. Rly. Lists.)
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Tel. 1285.

**BUSINESS MEN!**
**Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.**

The following books of Professor Sohrab E. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V.-P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. Students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Bookkeepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:
Messrs. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

**Yo Co**
BOOK-POLISH
For Your Library
YOGENDRA & CO.,
BULSAR, India.

**Nagindas & Maneklal,**
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
30, Hanuman Building,
Homj Street, Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.

LATEST BOOK
BY
Prof. K. T. Shah
ON
THE TRADE, TARIFFS, & TRANSPORT
IN
INDIA
containing a survey of the Trade of India from the Earliest Age down to Modern Times with a detailed Analysis of the present day
TRADE & INDUSTRY
and the Wealth of India together with an Exhaustive criticism of the
FISCAL POLICY OF INDIA
and definite suggestions to amend the same in the form of a
CUSTOMS DUTIES REFORM ACT
as also a full consideration of all the
TRANSPORT PROBLEMS OF INDIA
by Road, River and Sea, Coasting as well as Overseas
Cr. Roy pp 450 plus xxv Cloth Bound, Price Rs. 10 net.
THE NATIONAL BOOK DEPOT,
Laxmi Baugh, New Bhatwadi,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DWARKA TEMPLE BRAND CEMENT
AT RS. 61 PER TON
QUALITY CERTIFIED.
See:—
F. MURAGLIA & CO.
IMPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS OF MARBLE, TILES, ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS, ETC.,
20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.



# The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1923.

(385th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)


## BOMBAY'S LEAD.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has at last re-asserted its position as the guide of municipal and other public bodies all over the country by passing by an overwhelming majority, Mr. V. J. Patel's resolution regarding the boycott of British Empire goods. For, though resolutions have been passed in all parts of the country advocating the boycott of British Empire goods as a reply to the challenge of Kenya and committees have been appointed to devise ways and means to carry out the resolutions, no steps have so far been taken anywhere to give practical effect to the boycott so as to bring it into operation at once. Bombay has lost no time in giving the lead to the country in this respect. The resolution passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation gives expression to the feeling of all India as vividly as it is calculated to bring home to the peoples of the British Empire and the British Government the enormity of the wrong done to India and her determination to vindicate her self-respect.

The mandate given to the Municipal Executive by the resolution is so clear and businesslike that we think it is necessary that the public outside Bombay as well as the citizens of Bombay should fully realise its significance and implications. The resolution runs thus:

> "That agreeably to the resolution of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall on the 11th instant (11th September) this Corporation is of opinion that *no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world.*" (our italics).

*No articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India* are to be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world. Let this be noted carefully. When it is recalled to mind that the value of British Empire articles used by the Bombay Municipality runs to lakhs, it will not be difficult to realise the pressure that will be exerted on the British Empire by the operation of the boycott. And if the example of the Bombay Municipality is followed by every Municipality and local body in the country and by a large majority of the people there can be no doubt as to the result: even the Cabinet of "the most determined people in the world" must yield before the determination of a united people resolved upon vindicating their honour.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on the statesmanlike decision it has taken in rejecting Mr. Sethna's futile amendment. We do not think any good will come out of the much-advertised activities of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who has defied public opinion in India by taking part in the Imperial Conference. And nothing could be more fatuous than to ask the Indian people to remain passively acquiescent in the face of the most humiliating affront given to any people by another. No self-respecting people can brook such humiliating treatment for a day without taking all legitimate steps to vindicate their honour. And the duty of all self-respecting Indians to-day is to show by their *action* that they place the honour of their country above every other consideration. The Bombay Corporation, under the lead of Mr. V. J. Patel and his fellow-Nationalist members, has shown them the way

## PROTECTION FOR INDIA.

One of the most curious phenomena of British rule in India is the contradiction between the practice in this country and in the United Kingdom of recognised principles of policy in regard to State interference with the industry and activities of the people. The industrial history of the United Kingdom discloses the successful pursuit of a policy of rigorous protection for a period of sixty years and, as subsequent abandonment when it was no longer necessary. About the time that the United Kingdom was shedding off restrictions and raising a policy of free trade into a fetish of the State, other countries in the world, which subsequently occupied high position in the field of industry, were putting up legitimate barriers to protect their own nascent efforts against dumping or attacks from the United Kingdom itself. The tariff history of Germany, France, the United States and Japan, not to mention minor countries, reveal how, by a judicious programme of internal activities and vigilant defence against foreign intrusion, industry of every description was gradually built up. In order to reconcile the two classes of thought, which subsequently grew up as a result of vigorous propaganda from England, eminent economists declared that only a country abounding in forests or one which is purely agricultural, could prosper with free trade, but that the moment industry came on the scene it had to be guided into proper channels and protected against attacks. The intermediate stage, therefore, from the beginning of industry of any kind to the time when the principal industries were built up by judicious protection, might be long or might be short according to the resources of the country and the peculiar world situation at the particular moment, but it had to be gone through. When the country had built up the industries, satisfied its own wants and was able to put forward surpluses which had to be exported to foreign markets, then in some cases free trade was an advantage.

Historical perspective discloses England not primarily as a free trade country, but as a country that has never omitted to look after its industries in more ways than one, including, when it was necessary, very heavy tariffs on imports. It is well-known that the manufactured articles exported from this country suffered this penalty at the ports of the United Kingdom. In actual practice even to-day those who have proclaimed from the house-tops the benefits of a self-sufficient Empire, and an all-red route and of British ships, British banks and British insurance companies controlling the world commerce through a network centred in London, of all contracts being placed in the Empire, of restricting tenders to British specifications and generally of showing so much preference for things English as to give offence to the rest of the world, can hardly be accused of being indifferent to or negligent of those elements of self-esteem, enlightened self-interest and patriotism which in certain circumstances must result in a demand for protection for their industries. This is the case with the exponents of public opinion in India at the present moment. They cannot understand how Englishmen, who in their own country have adopted one method and have succeeded through it, can obstruct a legitimate demand for the adoption of the same method, on the part of Indians. They interpret, and rightly, that it is the intention of Englishmen to keep this country permanently as a producer of raw materials in order to secure it, as Mr. Innes declared before the Imperial Conference, as a valuable and unlimited market for the output of English factories. We have heard complaints that the output of such factories as are controlled by Indians are cried down and the machinery of the Government is not seldom brought to bear in order to inconvenience and hamper the efforts of Indians. Reasonable concessions which the State can give, are seldom secured by Indian syndicates or bodies. The amount of tax, which industry has to bear, has increased so much directly or indirectly that industry of any description almost ceases to pay. Indian industries are put at a disadvantage with reference to markets outside India by the burdens which they have to bear for contributing towards the State revenue. Purchases on behalf of the State are diverted abroad and to the clamour of Indian industrialists not even a fraction of the assistance arising from State purchase is made available even on equal terms.

Under the garb of free trade, we fear, the present attitude of the State towards industry seems to be one of antagonism.

# Notes of the Day.

**A Thought for the Day.**

"Your activity in the Transvaal, as seems to us, at the end of the world, is the most essential work, the most important of all the work now being done in the world and in which not only the nations of th Christian, but of all the world, will unavoidably take part."—Leo Tolstoy to Gandhi.

**The Punjab Arrests.**

The Punjab bureaucracy, like the Bourbons, learns nothing and forgets nothing. The lessons of the past few years are evidently lost upon it. The new campaign of repression on which it has launched shows that the O'Dwyerian tradition still holds supreme sway in the official circles. Having failed to pacify the Sikhs, who had been exasperated by the unwarranted interference of officials in the Gurdwara movement, the bureaucracy is resorting to still more "heroic" measures. It has gone to the extreme length of proclaiming both the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal as "unlawful associations" and has arrested scores of members thereof. Only last month, in an article contributed to the "Contemporary Review" dealing with "The Sikh Problem in the Punjab," Sir John Maynard, who was a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab till a few months ago, and who is in no way favourably disposed towards the Sikh reform movement, wrote: "There is no reason for attributing to the Central Religious Committee (i.e. Gurdwara Committee) or to the general body of the Akalis any connection with the movement of violence which has recently made its appearance in two districts, in which returned emigrants are numerous, but the Committee has been half-hearted in its condemnation, and has even suggested that the policy of the Government on the question of the Shrines and the treatment of the Akalis imprisoned in the jails are responsible for it." The latter portion of the remarks reflects the personal view of the writer, which is not altogether fair, but even should the charge of half-hearted condemnation of the Babbar Akalis and of uncharitableness towards the Government hold good, the Committee does not thereby become an "unlawful association." It is evident that, in their desperate attempts to uphold the Nabha blunder at any cost the authorities are driven to perpetrate still greater blunders. The present wholesale arrests and the proclamation of two such important institutions of the Sikhs as the Gurdwara Committee and the Akali Dal are not calculated to have a soothing effect on the Sikh community as a whole. They constitute a political blunder of the first magnitude. Unfortunately, there is no statesmanship at Simla to check the Punjab bureaucrats in their wild career. The arrests raise an issue of a most serious character not only for the Sikhs but for the nation as a whole. The leaders both in the Punjab and elsewhere will, we hope, face the situation with calmness ago as well as courage.

**Mahatma's Health.**

Mr. J. P. Bhansali, late Printer of "Young India", who has just been released from Yeravda Jail, writes:—

"Sir,—I was not a little surprised to read in one of your issues that Mahatmaji is 150 lbs. in weight now. I wonder whether Mahatmaji in his whole life was ever 150 lbs. As a matter of fact, he is hardly 104 lbs. now. As to his regaining his former health, nothing can be farther from truth. Before and after his unjust incarceration, he used to take 1½ lbs. of loaf in addition to milk and fruits. But latterly since nearly five months, he had to give up eating loaf on account of acute pains in the stomach. Poona water has not agreed with him at all. But since the time he has been brought to Yeravda, he has been suffering from chronic constipation and pains in the stomach, and he has had to take recourse to artificial means of relief, i.e., anema and at times aerated waters. Mahatmaji is far from healthy. It may be that now he has no physical complaint. But that will not prove that he is healthy. His gradual decrease in weight is in itself an index to his health. For the above reasons, we can see that his health is bound to suffer, if he is not removed to a better place."

**Indians in Fiji.**

The tale of Fiji Indians' woe, which Mr. Andrews has recounted in his two articles, raises two or three serious questions. Should not pressure be immediately brought upon the Government of India to release for publication the report of the Fiji Commission which they have pigeon-holed for more than a year? Secondly, should not a demand go from all quarters in India to the Government for the revocation of the sanction given for lifting the embargo on emigration of Indian labour to the Crown Colonies? Thirdly, what practical steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of Indians resident in these Colonies and of the returned emigrants, whose plight Mr. Andrews has described in such pathetic language? Regarding the first question, it was really a pity that the Indian members of the Central Legislature, especially the "Liberals," did not bring sufficient pressure on the Government to compel them to let the Report of the Fiji Commission see the light of day. That report has been shelved, one suspects, at the instance of the Colonial Office, but the Government of India ought to be made to assert their independence and self-respect and let the report be published. As to the stoppage of further emigration to the Crown Colonies, it is even more urgent than the publication of the Fiji Commission's report. In this connection too it is a pity that the "Liberals" who claim to have the ear of Government are not sufficiently insistent in their demand for the stoppage of further emigration to the Crown Colonies. Regarding the sufferings of the emigrants and those who on their return to India are finding themselves hopelessly stranded, it is necessary that concerted steps should be taken to devise relief and for this end, it would be advisable, as suggested by Mr. Benaresidas Chaturvedi, to hold an All-India Conference of those who are interested in the welfare of Indian emigrants. The Indian Imperial Citizenship Association, the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, the Overseas Indian League and other associations interested in the advancement of overseas Indians would do well to take steps without delay to convene such a Conference so as to focus Indian opinion on the grave issues facing the nation at the present moment in respect of the status of Indians in the Empire and to devise measure for the redress of their grievances.

**The Contrast.**

We published the other day the Government of India's orders regarding the forfeiture of the pensions of soldiers in the event of their being convicted of participation in "seditious" agitation or of being found to be engaged in such agitation. The order furnishes one more illustration of the illegitimate use to which the Government are putting the powers vested in them. It is sought to penalise not only those soldiers who might be convicted of "sedition" but also those who might be discovered to be engaged in "seditious" agitation. In the case of military pensioners, participation even in peaceful and strictly lawful political agitation would stand the risk of being construed as "disloyalty" and might lead to the forfeiture of their pensions. But are not the Government of India, by such an order, putting one more weapon of repression in the hands of the executive? Are they sure that the discretionary power vested in individual officers of forfeiting the pensions of "disloyal" soldiers will not be abused by them and will not entail hardship? The Government of India's new policy is in glaring contrast with their attitude towards General Dyer, who, in spite of the open condemnation of his actions by the highest authorities, continues to draw his pension from the Indian exchequer. While a Dyer is permitted to enjoy his pension, it is surely unfair to deprive Indian soldiers of humbler status of their hard-earned pensions, merely because they have participated in some political agitation which is disliked by the local authorities.

**Deccan Vernacular Translation Society.**

During the days of the Peshwas, royal largesse (*Dakshina*) used to be distributed, to the tune of about a lakh of rupees a year, among learned Sastris and Pandits. When the Maratha territory was annexed to British India, Mountstuart Elphinstone decided to utilise that amount for the encouragement of Oriental learning. The Dakshina Prose Committee was formed and it used to give generous awards to authors, who were most of them translators. We may laugh at the juvenile productions of that period, but they mark the beginning of modern Marathi prose. It seems the Dakshina Committee ceased to function after some years. Fortunately, however, for Marathi literature, the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society was founded in Poona in 1894 with almost identical aims and objects, with this difference, however, that while the Dakshina Committee was able to finance publications, the awards of the Deccan Translation Committee are more in the nature of appreciation than financial assistance. The Society should, by the inclusion of more literary personalities, constitute itself into the Academy of Marathi Literature, so that works fortunate enough to receive its awards may come to be regarded as the hall-mark of literary excellence. The Society gets an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 from Government. Its other source of income is the fees of its members. Those who take a living interest in Marathi literature should join the Society and add to its resources.

## THE SHAME OF FIJI

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

II*

For a certain period the Fiji Government were so eager to get fresh labour of any kind, because of the huge profits of the sugar market, that they were ready to give free passages back to any returned emigrants quite unconditionally, and without the signing of any new contracts. At one time, when the state of affairs in Matiaburj, Calcutta, was almost desperate, we agreed that these free passages should be allowed only to those who had actually been born in Fiji, along with their dependants. This permission was given on the clear proof being given that they could not obtain work or help in this country. It was a disgrace and a humiliation to feel that India, the Mother, had such a poor welcome to offer to her own oppressed children. But the facts had to be faced: and two ships returned with Fiji-born Indians to Fiji, who had not been able to settle down and find work in India.

**Strike In Fiji.**

Then, the great bulk of Indian Labourers, who had remained in Fiji, struck for higher wages. These labourers in Fiji had been most scandalously paid by the Colonial Sugar Reaning Company, while enormous profits were being reaped (these were the highest 'boom' years for sugar in Fiji). Therefore they struck work in the North of the Island and refused to come back unless their wages were increased. This strike was carried through month after month without a single breach of the peace by many thousands of Indians; and for five months the Indian labourers in Fiji held out in an almost starving condition.

As soon as ever this strike began, I pressed upon the British Government in India, that these free return passages to Fiji should not now be permitted, so long as strike conditions in Fiji continued. For, the immensely powerful C.S.R. Co. would be certain to use these very returned Fiji-born immigrants in order to break the strike: and their spirit was so crushed by what they had suffered in Calcutta that they would be certain to give way to the temptation and become 'black legs' in Fiji, therefore those free passages were discontinued. But we had to bring the greatest pressure on the British Government in the country, in order to prevent the strike in Fiji being broken in this manner by 'black legs' from India.

**Sugar Boom Ends.**

By the time that the strike was finished, —the Indian labourers unfortunately losing nearly all along the line,—the Sugar boom, which had lasted from 1914 to 1922, came to an end; and the war and post-war profiteering in sugar began to diminish, owing to depression in trade and economic causes. Then, at once, the Fiji Government itself refused to allow any more free passages. Since, that time, therefore the Indians, who have been able to return to Fiji, have been those that have been in a position to pay their own passage money. As the passage money comes to 200 rupees, it is obvious that such people are few indeed. Since these free passages have been closed, the condition of the Indian returned immigrants in Matiaburj has become more and more pitiable. They have been continually coming to me, here at Santiniketan, in groups,—getting through along the Railway, somehow, without tickets. It has been a heart-breaking experience to be able to do absolutely nothing for them. There is a typical letter, which is on my table at the present moment. "Botikal, 28 Garden Reach, Matiaburj, Calcutta, September 26, 1923. I shall be obliged by your kindly send poor man back to Fiji Islands. Some passenger man tell me date of sailing September 28. All the passenger man state to go Fiji. We poor man and little children without wives pray to you and here we get us very hard suffering and we die. Please send us the poor man, without wives and children, along with passenger man. Otherwise we all die. This is our earnest pray before you." Signed Govardhan.

When one knows all the misery that lies behind a letter like that, it is very hard to be able to do nothing at all,—absolutely nothing! All my own personal resources have been exhausted, and more than exhausted long ago. Physically also, it is impossible for me to bear the strain of these personal journeys to Matiaburj any longer. And yet, I cannot bear to think of these poor

**Relief Work Broked Down.**

people suffering in this manner. The Emigrants' Friendly Society, which carried on work under its joint secretaries, Mr. F. E. James and Mr. H. C. Mukherjee of the Y.M.C.A. and was very ably helped by the St. John's Ambulance, and the Marwari Association under Mr. Barman, has, as I have already said, exhausted its resources. Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi who used to take the greater part of the burden off my shoulders, when he was in Santiniketan with me, has, for more than a year and a half, been working at Mahatma Gandhi's Asram on the opposite side of India. Mr. W. R. Gourlay, who was a wholehearted supporter, is now in England. In this way, even the limited help, which we were able to render, has now broken down. Yet I cannot bear merely to leave things as they are now. What can be done?

**The Desperate Plight.**

To show the desperate plight to which we have been reduced, I will relate one story, which is a confession of my weakness. I have always protested against the opening up of recruiting, in the United Provinces and Madras, to provide Indian labour for Mauritius, where the population is already over 500 to the square mile, and the new labour is obviously wanted by the sugar companies to force down the price of Indian labour in the island, now that the boom in sugar is over. But the Legislative Assembly has voted that 1500 Indian labourers shall be recruited. I actually pass-

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous article appeared in our issue of yesterday.

## NEW TURKEY.

### ANGORA AS CAPITAL.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Constantinople—The Assembly voted by big majority, with twenty abstentions, in favour of making Angora the capital.

The discussion of Ismet's motion establishing the capital at Angora was somewhat animated, many deputies championing the cause of Constantinople. It was claimed that the situation of Angora was more suited to decentralised Government. Nevertheless the economic prosperity of Constantinople weighed heavily with the Assembly.

One of the deputies in favour of Angora said "We put up with dust in summer and mud in winter but both are welcome." Reuter.

### H. E. FETHI BEY ON INTERNAL REFORMS.

On Sept. 5. H.E. Fethi Bey outlined the Government programme to the Angora Assembly. He laid special stress on the Government's intention to balance the Budget saying that the fundamental reform needed in the new Turkey was to establiish a Budgetary balance. He added:—

In the past the Government was carried on without even drafting a Budget. Revenues were squandered at the good plexsure of rulers without consideration of the rights of Government officials, who remained unpaid. Expenditure above national means were entered on, and recourse was had to a system of foreign loans. This *regime* left the country under a heavy inheritance of debt. Large sums continually passed abroad without increasing the national prosperity, which was a continual obstacle to our development.

Fethi Bey said that the Government of the new Turkey intended to practise the strictest economy. Cuts had been made in every department, and a satisfactory Budget balance for the coming year had been prepared. He indicated that the Government would introduce measures to liquidate the country's internal debt, and regarding the foreign debt he stated that Turkey considered it her duty to pay when a moderate and acceptable basis of payment had been found.

Among the activities which the Government would particularly take in hand Fethi Bey mentioned the suppression of brigandage, reform of prisons, improvement of education, betterment of the lot of Government servants, and reform of the taxation system. He said that in all administrative departments needing specialist knowledge the Government proposed to engage the services of foreigners.

## ZAGHLUL PASHA.

### SUFFERING FROM ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Cairo.—Zaglul Pasha has got acute bronchitis and will probably be unable to undertake engagements for two or three weeks.—Reuter.

## WARSAW EXPLOSION.

### EXTENSIVE DAMAGES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Warsaw.—It is now stated over two hundred are dead and five hundred seriously injured in the Citadel. Over two thousand tons of explosives were destroyed. The accident is officially attributed to foul play but there is strong belief that the careless fitting of fuses may have been the cause. Many houses in the neighbourhood of the fortress were destroyed and the military wireless station was extensively damaged. The explosion was heard fifty kilometres away. Relief funds for families of victims are meeting with generous response.—Reuter.

## FASCIST LEADERSHIP.

### MUSSOLINI TO CHOOSE A DIRECTORY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rome.—The Grand Council of the Fascist Party has adopted a scheme of reorganisation by which the supreme leadership of the party is entrusted to a national directory, of five members chosen by Mussolini from the list proposed by the National Council to be held at Rome.—Reuter.

## LINCHENG AFFAIR.

### CHINA AGREES TO POWERS' DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Peking.—It is reported that the Cabinet has decided to agree to all the demands of the Powers in connection with the Lincheng affair except dismissal of the military governor of Shantung.—Reuter.

A GAS GEYSER gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night, there is no tedious wait for hot water.

15575C

## REPRESSION IN THE PUNJAB.

### 200 SIKH LEADERS ARRESTED.

### CHARGES OF WAGING WAR AND SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 15.

Sardar Gurubux Singh and Sardar Nanak Sing, two prominent Members of the Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee at Delhi were arrested this evening under Sections 121 and 124 A I.P.C., (waging war against the King and Sedition) and have been sent to Amritsar by to-night's B. B. and C. I. Mail. It is understood that about two hundred members of the S.G. P.C., all over the Punjab have also been arrested for similar offences.

### DETAIL OF ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 14.

The Amritsar police was busy here between the hours of 1 a.m. and 4 a.m. on the night of the 13th and 14th and arrested Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh, President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Captain Ram Singh, member of the Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. and Sardar Narain Singh, Barrister, member of the executive of the Prabandhak Committee. The police also raided the office of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and arrested some of the prominent office-bearers, including Sardar Dalip Singh, office Superintendent, Sardar Kartar Singh, Gurdwara Inspector, Labora Singh, treasurer, Sahib Singh, member of the Executive Committee and four others of the staff of the Onkar press where the newspaper "Akali" is printed. The S. G. P. C. office has been locked up by the police where searches will be made. The arrests, it is understood, have been made under sections 121 and 124A I. P. C. The railway overbridge is being guarded by police pickets and no Akali Sikh is allowed to come in or go out of Amritsar. A police guard has also been posted in front of the office of the Central Sikh League.

### GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

The Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee which started in 1920 as an agency which aimed at controlling the Sikh Shrines has from time to time encouraged action contrary to law. Since the abdication of His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha and the election of a fresh Committee, the Prabandhak Committee and the allied Akali Dal have openly encouraged bodies of Akalis to invade the Nabha State with the object of intimidating the Government and to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. These associations are, in the opinion of the Government, a danger to the public peace. The managing agencies of these associations will now be prosecuted for sedition and conspiracy to overawe the Government and cognate offences at the same time. The Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal with their subordinate organisation have been declared to be unlawful associations within the meaning of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. It is not proposed to proceed under that Act against any person who confines himself to purely religious activities, but action will be taken against persons covered by the declaration who continue to Act in a manner dangerous to the maintenance of law and order, and to the public peace. The action taken is in no way directed against the movement for the reform of the Sikh Shrines so long as that movement is conducted according to law.

### NEW PRESIDENT OF PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 15.

Sardar Mehtab Singh has nominated Sardar Sundar Singh, Risaldar, to his place as President of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. The new President has taken over charge. Sardar Jaswant Singh has been nominated General Secretary. Akali *jathas* are concentrating near the Golden Temple. A *diwan* was held this morning in front of Akala Takth when an Akali *jatha* was made ready for an unknown demonstration. Instruction for carrying out the demonstration was issued to the Jathadar. It is understood that the Jatha will proceed to jail to pay homage to the arrested leaders.

### G. P. C. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, October 14.

The following communique has been issued by the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee early this morning:—

One hundred and fifty warrants have been issued. Sardar Mehtab Singh, Captain Ram Singh, M. Tara Singh, B.A., Gyani Sher Singh, S. Narain Singh, Bar-

(Continued on page 8.)

# BOMBAY'S REPLY TO KENYA INSULT.

## BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

## RESOLUTION PASSED BY CORPORATION

## DEFIANT DIE-HARD OPPOSITION.

Mr. Patel's resolution regarding boycott of British goods was passed at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday

The first hour of the meeting was devoted to going into complaints against the Secretary to the Schools Committee, unfounded as they appeared to be later, and in bad taste, as was said by one of the members The August agenda was completed in that hour. The next one and half hours were taken up by Mr. Patel's resolution, the discussion on which had not finished at the last meeting. The resumption of the same on Monday was marked by unusual passion and heat and a lot of sentimental gush over the British Empire and all that it was said to connote to Indians. Mr. Winterbotham hurled defiance at Indians and their country and said something more than the resolution was required to bring England to her knees. He failed to look at it otherwise than from the viewpoint of the British trader, and indulged in specious arguments Mr Pheroze Sethna answered most of the objections against boycott, but while he made a passionate speech replete with good arguments, he failed to rise to the occasion. All that his anger would permit him to do, beyond the making of an angry speech, was to move an amendment postponing consideration of the question for a period of three months. This did not meet with the approval of the mover of the resolution. Dr. Sukhia spoke as usual. He neither disappointed his admirers, nor convinced his opponents. He spoke as a Parsi, he said, which community did not wish to be ruled by itself, but preferred to be subject race of the British. Mr. Balubhai Desai, who followed him, tore his speech to shreds and questioned his right to speak on behalf of the great Parsi community. Parsis, he said, were wholeheartedly in favour of the resolution and he said Dr. Sukhia's age had aged him physically and mentally. This brought on him the interruptions of Dr. Sukhia and the latter had a wordy warfare with the President in which Dr. Sukhia came off second best. The President asked Mr Desai not to interfere with Dr. Sukhia as it did not lend to the dignity of the Corporation. The Commissioner who, as is his wont, assumed the role an apologetic and made a sort of lame case for British goods. He said taxation would have to be increased if British goods were eschewed and envisaged other nightmare conditions, which did not frighten anybody He only substituted fiction for facts, but it did not carry matters further.

Mr. Patel in his reply made a very convincing case for his resolution and said if India did not show it was in earnest now it deserved to die. It was better to die than to live in the condition in which they were now living. He said they were determined to effect a change in the mentality of the people by carrying on an unparalleled propaganda throughout the country which would make the people say that anything British should be at once given up. He made no answer to the jibes of the European "friends of India" including the Commissioner, but confined himself to the four corners of the resolution. The resolution was passed by triumphant majority. Mr. Sethna's amendment was defeated by 30 voting for and 54 against. The resolution was passed by a still larger number, the votes not being counted. There was wild cheering on the result being declared from the members and other people who were present in the hall. The President then fixed the time for the next meeting and as the members were going to disperse Sir Jamsetji and his supporters among the officials and the Europeans bawled out for a poll, but the President brushed aside the demand, saying that it was too late for a count of votes. Although the supporters of the demand went on bawling, the members at once dispersed and the proceedings came to an end.

### MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

On the motion of Mr. B. N. Motiwalla the Corporation recorded the letter of the Schools Committee re-electing Mr. M. R. Jayaker a coopted member of the Schools Committee, Mr. Jayaker having agreed to serve on the Committee.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to report whether it is a fact that their Secretary when on leave takes away with him to distant places in the country the Municipal motor car placed at his disposal, and if so under what authority this has been done, and whether he was paid the motor allowance of Rs. 200 during the period of his leave and if not whether it was paid to any other officer of the Schools Committee."

Mr. V. J. Patel expressed surprise that the matter should have been brought before the Corporation without first referring it to the Schools Committee

In the end it transpired that the motor car belonged to Mr. Padhye himself.

The resolution was thrown out by a large majority.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved:

"That the Secretary, Schools Committee, be requested to furnish the Corporation with a statement showing the number of visits paid by him to schools, whether Municipal or aided, from month to month, and the names of schools visited by him since the date he was given a Municipal motor car."

Mr. Vaidya said a motor car was given to the Secretary to visit schools, but the secretary was not doing it. He thought it was not proper that there should be no proper supervision of schools.

Mr. Kanji Master seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said this was as mischievous as the former proposition and Mr. Vaidya could have got all the information from the Schools Committee.

Mr. V. J. Patel said Mr. Padhye was very efficient and able officer and he was surprised that Mr. Vaidya should have come to the Corporation for such information.

Mr. Vaidya agreed to substitute the words "School Committee" for Corporation.

Dr. Javle thought the proposition showed bad taste.

The proposition was thrown out by a majority.

### BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

The Corporation resumed discussion on Mr. V. J. Patel's boycott motion:

"That, agreeably to the resolution of the public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Town Hall on the 11th instant, this Corporation is of opinion that no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used by any of the Departments of the Municipality or by any of its contractors except when they are not available in any other part of the world."

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said every motive for action was governed as much by sentiment as by reason. Patriotism and sentiment always were there in such questions, when they were driven out of Kenya they had to consider not cold logic or any such things, but their self-respect, and their patriotism. He did not think that any self-respecting member of the Corporation would refuse to pass such a resolution

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said he was never against such resolutions, as he wanted Indians to be respected in every part of the Empire. As faithful and loyal citizen he thought the Parsi community should not forget that they owed to the British their prominence in public life. ("Hear, hear.") He repeated it because they must not forget what his community had suffered in the past at Surat and Broach. ("Oh! Oh!"). If the resolution were passed they would have to buy inferior foreign goods instead of sound articles. He would be the first to help India if they went by the path of truth and righteousness. (Laughter.) But—

Mr. K. F Nariman: "But—? (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia:—But they were not doing the thing in the right way and they should await the report of the Committee appointed already. He had no objection to their getting Swaraj, if they liked. But he had once asked Mr. Gandhi, as to what the Parsis should do if they thought conscientiously that the British Raj was better for them than Swaraj! And Mr. Gandhi said that if they really thought so, then they should follow the dictates of their conscience.

The President asked Dr. Sukhia to resume his seat as he had exceeded his ten minutes.

Dr. Sukhia asked whether he was asking him on his own initiative or he had been asked by others to do so.

The President said he was asking him of his own accord.

Dr. Sukhia said it was not fair as he did not care his opponents, but after sometime he took his seat.

Mr. H. J. Davis thought it would result in retaliation if they carried the resolution and their raw products might be boycotted by the Empire and their countrymen in the Colonies might suffer. It might also indirectly injure the interests of the ratepayers of the city, and British interests in Bombay amounted to millions of pounds. Did the Corporation want to kill their business? He thought the best thing was to buy in the cheapest markets as British and Indian interests in the city were closely allied to each other.

### "BRITAIN IS DEFIANT."

Mr. Pheroze Sethna said if Napoleon was correct when he called England a nation of shop keepers over a century ago, the allegation was still more true to-day. Great Britain had thought she could afford to ill-treat her best customer—India—Why? The answer is she can do so with impunity and inflict indignities on India—such as the Cabinet's decision on the Kenya question—for the reason that they know that India is helpless, has been kept helpless and has been so emasculated as not to be able to offer opposition of the kind such as under similar conditions would most decidedly be offered by any of the self-governing Colonies or Dominions. "On the Kenya question, General Smuts is reported to have threatened the British Cabinet with the secession of South Africa from the Empire if political equality were given to Indians in Kenya and more than one responsible British journal openly asked the British Cabinet to decide between keeping friendly with either General Smuts or with Mr. Gandhi, meaning thereby retaining its connection with South Africa and dropping India. It is apparent

(Continued on next page.)

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

### LALA LAJPATRAI'S OPINION.

### PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14

The Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following manifesto and also passed the following resolution:—

It is a matter of great regret that for the past year or so certain newspapers in the Punjab who pose to be nationalist journals have made it their business to launch attacks on the Congress which are perfectly unjustified and very often mischievous. They have not scrupled to misrepresent facts and to exploit public sentiment for entirely unworthy objects. The Congress in general and the Provincial Congress Committee in particular are not afraid of any legitimate criticism either from friends or foes and in fact would welcome it. As they do not arrogate to themselves an infallibility of judgment. They are at all times prepared to listen to suggestions and helpful criticism but they have right to expect that those newspapers who pose as nationalists would act up to their professions and would not indulge in any acrimonious discussion calculated to foster quarrels between different communities, to lower the prestige of the Congress or to wean any section of the community from its allegiance to the Congress.

Unfortunately it has to be confessed that conduct of many journals has been quite the reverse and some of them seem to have been acting with the set purpose of putting a spoke in the wheel of the country's progress. They have lost no opportunity of exploiting inter-communal jealousie that have been disfiguring the face of the country and this province in particular during the last one and half years and have been sedulously striving to discredit the Congress by trying to represent falsely that the Congress is betraying the interests of this or that particular community. Nothing can be more untrue and the Working Committee feels confidence enough in the public at large to believe that they have seen through the game played by these so-called champions of communal interests.

Recently their criticism has become more venomous but we are glad to observe that the heart of the people is sound and so it has not been considered necessary to take any special action to set right these misrepresentations. But if it were to become necessary the Congress would not hesitate to use the whole weight of its authority against these anti-nationalist and disruptive agencies. We earnestly and solemnly appeal to all nationalist organs of the Punjab to help us in all possible ways in carrying on the work set before the country for the achievement of its freedom. We appeal to them to drop all petty jealousies, give up exciting one community against another, to drop all acrimonious personal attacks and discussions and, above all, to set the good of the country before any temporary advantages to themselves. The work before the Congress and the country is heavy enough in all conscience and we beg of them not to add to the burden by intransigeant conduct on their part."

### CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Working Committee has read details of an interview between Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Kitchlew about the functions and programme of the civil disobedience Sub-Committee. It welcomes this announcement on the part of Dr. Kitchlew as it clears all misconceptions created by the bulletins issued by him and puts it beyond doubt that the civil disobedience Sub-Committee does not claim to override the provincial organisations but will work through them and with their full cooperation and support. Under the circumstances we will be only too happy to avail ourselves of their help in carrying out the constructive programme and give them whatever assistance may be wanted in preparing the country ultimately for civil disobedience.

### THE CENTRAL SIKH LEAGUE.

The 3rd Session of the Central Sikh League at Jullundur promises to be a big affair. Several All-India leaders are expected. Maulana Mahomed Ali Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj are expected. The session is important, being held in the Doaba where repression is going on, and it will practically decide how far the Sikh are going to take part in the political agitations. The session of the Civil Disobedience Sub-Committee being held here suggests possibilities. The Sikhs are already considering advisibility of starting civil disobedience on the matter of arrest of the Enquiry Committee. The attendance is expected to be very large. A Khaddar exhibition is also being held. If the Jaito campaign is closed by the Government this session will consider the immediate civil disobedience in the Doaba.

### LALAJI AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The bulletins issued by Dr. Kitchlew on behalf of the civil disobedience Sub-Committee created great misunderstanding between the Provincial Congress Committee and Dr. Kitchlew. The latter went to see Lala Lajpatrai at Solon and the following communication been issued by Lala Lajpatrai:—"I have had conversation with Dr. Kithlew regarding the duties and powers of the civil disobedience Sub-Committee appointed at Delhi. He assures me that there is no intention of [illegible] any campaign of civil disobedience. What he intends to do is to make preparations as would facilitate civil disobedience when it is decided to resort to it. He also assures me that he has no intention of encroaching upon the duties and powers of the Provincial Congress Committees. His Committee would not directly collect any separate funds but they would cooperate with the Provincial Committees in pushing on the collection of the Swaraj Fund by all means possible. If his Committee receive any money they would make it over to the Provincial Committee of the province from where it is received. Consequently his programme would be as follows: He would tour the provinces to push on, with the cooperation of the provincial workers, the propaganda which would prepare the people for the campaign of civil disobedience. If special preparations are to be made in any province he would do so with the help of the Provincial Committee. Under these circumstances my primary objection to the appointment of the civil disobedience Sub-Committee is weakened. My original objection to immediate launching of any campaign of civil disobedience, however remains. I am not opposed to preparation for it because I consider that all propaganda is a propaganda for preparation for civil disobedience. And if Dr. Kitchlew's Committee [illegible] special emphasis on this they [illegible] not only no objection to it but [illegible] that it is the duty of all [illegible] to help them."

## MILITARY RULE IN GERMANY

### SUPPRESSION OF SOCIALISTS

### DUSSELDORF DISORDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Berlin.—The Minister for Communications, Oeser, has issued a manifesto to the railwaymen in the occupied territory, who are at present not working, to report to the French and Belgian regime for duty.

General Mueller, Commander of the Reichswehr in Saxony has prohibited the formation of "Proletarian Centuries" and similar organisations on the ground of their being used for the purpose of terrorising other sections of the population. The penalty for infringement is fine of fifteen thousand gold marks. The order is a severe blow to the Saxon Socialist-Communist Government which approved the formation of such bodies with a view to using them in case of necessity.—Reuter.

## BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

### FURTHER INTERLOCKING OF INTERESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The reported interlocking of newspaper interests has gone a step further by the "Dail Mail Trust" acquiring a large interest in Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers, the "Daily Express" and the "Sunday Express."—Reuter.

Financial details of the sale of Sir Edward Hulton's newspapers interest to Lord Rothermere and Lord Beaverbrook are published today. "The Daily Mail Trust", which was formed a year ago to acquire Lord Northcliff's holding in the Associated Newspapers, has purchased the business of Sir Edward Hulton and Company for a sum of six million pounds. The transaction includes 49 per cent. interest in the "Evening Standard". Newspapers that pass under the control of Lord Rothermere include, among others, the "Daily Sketch" and the "Sunday Herald." Both are published in London and one daily and one evening and two Sunday Newspapers are published in Manchester.—B. O. W.

## BULGARIA'S PACIFIC AIMS

### "OBSERVER'S" SATISFACTION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 14.

The "Observer" referring to the fact that Colonel Kalpoff, the new Bulgarian Foreign Minister, is in London states that he has already made a good impression by his reasonableness and clear-headed grasp. The "Observer" proceeds: "If the new Bulgarian Government succeeds in carrying out the pacific aims expressed by Colonel Kalpoff all will be well with Bulgaria at the hands of the Powers. By subscribing to the principles of the League, Colonel Kalpoff gives proof of his good faith as well as his level-headedness. The new Bulgarian Government has yet to justify itself and to justify the overthrow of Stambulinski"—B.O.W.

## TANGIER CONFERENCE

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 14.

The announcement which was made yesterday by the Foreign Office that the invitation to the Tangier Conference in Paris on October 22nd had been accepted, also stated that the Conference would be limited to the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Spain.—B.O.W.

## STORM IN A TEA CUP.

### RESIGNATION OF MALTESE PREMIER

### LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Malta.—The political crisis resulting yesterday in the resignation of Premier Howard can undoubtedly be attributed to the recent speech of Howard at Rome in which it is alleged he made remarks conveying an impression of pro-Italian sentiments and urged learning Italian by the Maltese as it would be of great use in the near future. It is estimated from ten to twelve thousand people to-day attended an enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty to the British flag. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution protesting against the Rome speech and reaffirming loyalty to the Crown.—Reuter.

## P. & O. LINER "BERRIMA".

### LOST IN GALE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The P. and O. liner "Berrima" was compelled to take shelter off Deal from the last evening's gale and was lost. Another cable signalled for a pilot to take her to London. A motor-boat from Deal braved the storm and took out a pilot to the liner which was dangerously near the brake of the sands.—Reuter.

## CZECHO-SLOVAK PRESIDENT TO LONDON.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 14.

Newspapers commenting upon the visit which the President of Czechoslovakia will pay to London this week remark: the wonderful strides made by Czecho-Slovakia herself is an eloquent tribute to President Masaryk's statesmanship.—B.O.W.

## HEAVY GALE AT DOVER.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 13.

Yesterday a gale swept the English Channel and with the high tides which it brought up did extensive damage on the South Coast, more particularly on the stretch facing the Straits of Dover. At Dover the Admiralty Pier extension was washed by heavy sea and five soldiers disembarking from a troop train were severely injured. At Folkstone, a lightship was washed away and at Hythe and Sand Gate there was much flooding and some damage. From several ports yesterday came news of the arrival of ships badly battered in the Atlantic and elsewhere.

At Lympne a sixty-miles-an-hour wind was blowing and heavy rain was falling yesterday. All hopes of flying had to be abandoned by light aeroplane pilots.—B. O. W.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CANADIAN TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Winnipeg.—Mr. Lloyd George has completed his Canadian tour and left for Minneapolis after receiving a civic welcome and addressing a meeting of four thousand followed by an overflow meeting of three thousand.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 15

Maj..Gen. Sir William Rice Edwards, late Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, is dead.—Reuter.

Sir William Edwards was born in 1862 and entered the Indian medical Service at 24. He served under Lord Roberts in many of the latter's compaigns and was lent to the War office in 1909. He became Director of the I. M. S. in 1918 and was a member of the Council of State of India.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Berlin.—It is reported that collisions between civilians and Reichswehr troops clearing the streets occurred on Saturday at Meiningen, resulting in two deaths. Food riots in Frankfort-on-Main have resulted in injuries to one civilian and two policemen.—Reuter.

Maneyrol, the Frenchman who crashed and died at Lympne on Saturday won the "Daily Mail" prize last year for gliders.—Reuter.

Maurlvi Mahomed Abdulhai Naibzim, Jamait-Tabligh-ul-Islam. Agra wires:—

Receipt books Nos. 7 and 2 of the Central Jamait-Tabligh-ul-Islam are missing from office. Therefore, public are hereby informed not to give any amount of subscription to the person or persons who produce the above receipt book or books and are requested to intimate the Jamait-Tabligh-ul-Islam, Agra the name and address of such person or persons if possible.

A correspondent wires from Muzaffarpur:—The second session of the Behar Provincial Khilafat Conference will be held at Motihari on 2nd November. Jazirat-ul-Arab and the Holy Places of Islam will be the chief topics.

## BOMBAY'S REPLY TO KENYA INSULT.

(Continued from previous page)

that equality of status for the Indian in the Empire is but a myth". Now, why is a boycott recommended throughout the country and recommended by this resolution in this Municipality? Just because this is about the only medium left to us by which to express our indignation and better still to make the British Cabinet realise that if the boycott can become a reality for even the short space of 12 months, it will add greatly to the existing number of the million and a half or more of the unemployed in Great Britain, which will compel British statesmen to respect Indian sentiments bet ter in the future than they have done in the past whether they will it or no. Britain must be made to learn to treat us with equality and the boycott of British goods for a time would surely bring about such results in the interests alike of both India and of England."

MR. SETHNA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sethna then turned round and said it should be our endeavour to help Dr. Sapru in his efforts, which we would be able to do by staying our hand at the present moment. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was placing his proposals before the Imperial Conference on the 25th of this month. It would not help his purpose and consequently the purpose of this country if the Corporation passed Mr. Patel's resolution. If there was any chance of the Kenya decision being reversed or modified in a manner acceptable to India, we must do nothing whereby such a possibility would be precluded by any hasty action on our part

Mr. Sethna moved that the subject mat ter of the resolution be referred to the Retrenchment Committee and they should be asked to report at the January meeting.

Mr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai said Mr. Sethna was in such a fury and eloquence that he had thought he was going to bring about some good result! But as usual his slavish mentality had got the better of his other feelings. Out of all that labour only a small mouse had come. That was the Moderate and slavish mentality. That did not understand what freedom was and that every effort should be made to become free. By that resolution they were fighting for their very existence, for doing away with the line of distinction between the coloured and the white, and they were fighting for the simple reason that they were kept away from the position which was theirs. He was sorry to say that the slavish mentality had not realised that. They said that it was all very good to boycott and pass resolution to that effect, but when it came to action they backed out. The opportunity thus went past them and the slavish mentality came in their way. At the Town Hall meeting it was Mr. Sethna who had proposed the boycott resolution.

Mr. Sethna: No. No

Mr. Desai said at any rate Mr. Sethna had spoken in favour of boycott and now he said he wanted a committee. It was not a question loyalty or anything of that sort. Those who were patriots and loved freedom should understand the position. Mr. Davis had told them that they would be ruining their own interests by passing the resolution, but he did not want to have any advice from Mr. Davis. It was better to die than live in such conditions and in such a country That was the general feeling about boycott. Dr. Sukhia had aged and his reason also had aged with him. Dr. Sukhia spoke of the British Empire and spoke as a Parsi. But he would tell them that Dr. Sukhia was not representing the real feelings of the Parsi community, as the Parsis thought otherwise on this question.

Dr. Sukhia excitedly: Nonsense. I do represent the Parsi community, and I speak as a Parsi. He speaks nonsense when he says that I do not represent the community (Laughter.).

The President said Dr. Sukhia had n business to shout out in that manner. He was entirely out of order.

Dr. Sukhia said he could not tolerate such treatment.

The President asked Mr. Desai to make no personal references in his speech, and particularly to Dr. Sukhia as they did not lead to the dignity of the Corporation.

Mr. Desai said a gentleman who lived in the Barbar Lane had no business to say that he represented the Parsis! (Laughter.. The Parsis were not separate from Indians. They were Indians first and their duty was to see that the honour of India was upheld Any one who had any idea of self-respect he said, would support the resolution, without any reservation.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham protested against the introduction of politics in the Corporation. They had forgotten their duty as the trustees of the ratepayers. The resolution was impracticable and foolish to go on with.

Mr. B. T. Desai: So far as you are concerned!

Mr. Winterbotham said it was nonsense for Mr. Patel to speak on behalf of the millions of India.

Mr. Desai: Are you speaking as a champion of the people?

Mr. Winterbotham said even Mr. Gandhi was against the boycott.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla: Now Mr. Gandhi's name is brought in to support!

Mr. Winterbotham said it was not possible to pass a resolution of boycott in 1920 when they were more united, and was it possible for them to do so now? They were talking about millions of starving Indians, but how many more would be starving if Mr. Patel's resolution were given effect to? What would be the condition of the petty traders in the country? They were again dependent on the British Labour Party for the realisation of their hopes and they would by that resolution estrange it. If Mr. Patel wanted to bring the British Empire to its knees, he would have to adopt some other weapon than the resolution, as it would only cause laughter and no fear at all. It would mean loss of efficiency in the municipal administration. He thought it was a time for plain speech and he wanted to know whether Mr. Patel would have had the same freedom of speech, of thought and action in any other Empire than the British.

COMMISSIONER'S PLATITUDES.

The Municipal Commissioner while admitting that there was something to be said on behalf of the Kenya question, did not think that three-fourths of the members had got anything to do with it. Mr. Patel had told them to read Mr. Tairsee's pamphlet. He himself had thought that Mr. Tairsee was a business-man, but now he thought otherwise after reading the book. It contained some poetry, some mistakes, many spelling mistakes, and was badly printed. There was not a single word about business there, from beginning to end. If they carried the resolution it would imperil their interests, the results of which they might not be able to bear. They would not be able to give effect to it within a reasonable space of time; if they wanted to buy goods made outside the British Empire. He then spoke of several items which they required in the Engineering Department which he thought would cause them ruin if purchased anywhere but in Britain. He would require a pumping plant for De Lisle Road and if Mr. Patel would give him fifty lakhs out of the Tilak Swaraj Fund he would purchase it otherwise he would have to go to England and purchase it, as he was going to do. If he ordered it from America it would take him ten years to get it, and from Germany three years. Coming to the Tansa water pipes he said while the British quotation was for 256 lakhs, the German quotation amounted to a crore more and did they require him to give preference to Germany in that case?

Mr. Umar Sobani: It is all wrong!

Continuing, said the Commissioner, Mr Patel should make an addition to his resolution increasing the general tax by ten per cent. to meet the additional requirements of the Corporation, in case the resolution was put into effect.

Mr. Dabholker then moved the closure and Mr. Patel was allowed to reply by a majority of votes.

THE TEST OF OUR SELF-RESPECT.

Mr. Patel said the Corporation would be prepared for any additional taxation to carry the resolution into effect. He was absolutely certain that the people of Bombay would be prepared to undergo any expense if the resolution for the boycott of British goods were carried into effect. Whatever the cost to the people, they were determined to carry it into effect and boycott the British Empire goods. If they had any doubt on the question, he asked the House to take a referendum and they would find that at least ninety per cent. of the people would vote for the resolution, and they would like to carry it into effect. But the question was whether additional taxation was necessary. The resolution clearly said that those articles which were not available in any other part of the world should be bought in the Empire. They were there not only as the representatives of the people, but as the trustees of the tax-payers. Mr. Winterbotham was not the only member who had their interests at heart. They were not boycotting all articles made in the British Empire. Were the people of India in earnest? If they were in earnest, there was no question about the remedy. So far as the Indian nation was concerned, it was determined to boycott effectively and they were going to carry on a propaganda in every nook and corner, in every city and in every village and every street, and they were going to create a mentality in the whole of India in order that the people might say: This is made in the British Empire and we must boycott it. If Indians were not earnest this time they did not deserve to live as human beings. If Indians missed this opportunity they would be damned for ever. That was the only reason why he did not agree with Mr. Sethna's amendment. Three months had already gone and they were asked to postpone the question for another three months. The Municipal Commissioner and his friends would then say that Indians were not in earnest. They would say that Indians were merely passing resolutions, holding meetings and doing nothing else, because they were incapable of doing anything. That mentality of the Indian people was responsible for their present position. He was not prepared to accept the amendment, as it would involve delay. And their cause could not brook a moment's delay, and he would have no nonsense for a minute longer. It was better to die than live a minute longer under such conditions. He asked Mr. Sethna to withdraw his amendment, as by passing his resolution they would be strengthening the hands of Dr. Sapru.

The resolution was then put to vote and the President asked for silence in order that he might count votes. Mr. Sethna's amendment was put to vote first and thirty voted in its favour and 54 against. It was declared lost. Mr. Patel's resolution was then put to vote and carried by a larger number. It was then declared carried by the President. There was loud cheering, and the President then fixed the day for the next meeting. As the members were going to disperse, Sir Jamsetji and his friends, the Europeans and those who had voted against the resolution, asked for a poll. But the President said it was too late for asking a poll, and he adjourned the meeting.

## "CORPORATION AND BOYCOTT".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to your criticism of my speech on the boycott question. Bombay has many affairs it is not a village. There is not that leisure when the day's toil is done which permits the settling to their own satisfaction by the village elders of the affairs of the nation. There are other bodies where full expression of national grievances can be, and has been, made. The introduction of political questions into civic affairs is a waste of time, and, probably, also a waste of public money. Your analogy between presenting an address and the boycott motion is to me not obvious The Governor as the King's Representative has no party standing. An address to him is a courtesy that Bombay, so long as she is included in the King Emperor's Dominions, has no right to withhold. Word-meanings are admittedly elastic; but even the mover of the motion would be hard pressed to prove that Swadeshi principles were embodied in his words. I learn with relief that there are no aggressive designs behind the boycott motion. But the proposal as it stands is destructive. The vacuum caused will be filled not by Indian products; but mainly by those of our late enemy countries. The loss to India by the adoption of this principle is certain and may be calculated. The gain is highly problematical. You, Sir, may possess inside information regarding the dates on which late enemy subjects are to be freely admitted to the Dominions. I confess I have none. The war and the services rendered in it by Indians are subjects I always propose to emphasize. In my opinion India's true interests demand that this should be done. Appeals based on these grounds if properly presented before the British peoples are much more likely to prove effective then demands backed by threats and gestures can ever be. It seems to me the Indian leaders are deliberately abandoning an exceedingly strong argument. War comradeship and mutual sympathy mean more than mere words to the people of Great Britain. Most of us, alas! learned through personal bereavement the bitterness of war. No genuine friend of India and her peoples can advocate with honesty a scheme which in its very essence is an expression of hatred towards Great Britain. To those of us who have lived among the Indian people, love them and deeply desire their well-being it is heart-breaking to witness these unwise efforts.—Yours, etc.

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.

Apollo Hotel October 15.

## REPRESSION IN THE PUNJAB.

(Continued from page 7.)

at-law, S. Sahib Singh, late Assistant Secretary of the S.G.P.C., S. Kartar Singh, Gurudwara Inspector, S. Gyan Singh, Assistant Secretary S.G.P.C., S. Dalip Singh, Superintendent, have been arrested and the whole staff of the S.G.P.C. office is by and by expected to be arrested About 25 searches are to be made. The police came to the office of the S.G.P.C. at 1-30 a.m. of October 14th. They roused the men from their sleep and asked names one by one. The police surrounded the houses of the whole office staff and the prominent members of the S.G.P.C.

About two hundred police men have surrounded the office of the S.G.P.C. Great sensation prevails. More arrests are expected very soon. The police have gone to the missionary College as well and the office of the "Akali-te-Pardeshi" and the Urdu "Akali" are also being surrounded by the police.

## SERIOUS SITUATION AT AJMER.

### 150 MUSLIM LEADERS ARRESTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, October 15.

Affairs here are vetry painful. About 150 Muslims have been arrested out of which 68 are in the lock-up and the rest are out on bail. Maulana Moinuddin and his respected colleagues are in jail. Maulana Abdul Majid Budaunni and Kunwar Abdulwahab Khan have also come and are making enquiries. Details will be sent later on. Legal advice of practitioners of repute is the need of the hour and without it no substantial assistance is possible. It is hoped sympathetic Muslims will take steps immediately, otherwise innocent Muslims will suffer heavily.

AJMER, October 15.

At a meeting attended by about four thousand Mahomedan residents of Ajmer, held in the Akbari Musjid Durgah Shariff, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"We, the residents of Ajmer, declare that the devotions and peaceful activities of our beloved leaders, Maulana Moinuddin, Maulana Nooruddin, Maulana Yunus Mirza, Maulvi Abdulqadir Beg, Maulvi Mohiuddin and Maulvi Abdul Baqui Chishti, have positively won our hearts. We further declare that had these personages not been in our midst, things would have gone from bad to worse and the gulf of discord still more widened."

The first four aforesaid leaders have been arrested under sections 117, 118, 148, 149, 302 and 326 and the latter two under 124A 153A, 505, and 506. Proceedings commence on the 25th. It was by mistake not mentioned in previous messages that the houses of all the above leaders including many more and the Khilafat office were searched at one and the same time. Some papers and registers were seized. Searches and arrests still continue. Lots of Mahomedans are being daily arrested.

## SJT. BAPAT SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S SIMPLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 15.

Proceedings under Section 108 Cr. P. C. commenced to-day against Sjt. P. M. Bapat for having delivered seditious and violent speeches in connection with the Mulshi Satyagraha. A Sub-Inspector of Police, shorthand reporters, the City Magistrate and one editor of a local Canarese paper were examined. Sjt. Bapat admitted the evidence to be substantially true but refused to give two securities of Rs. 500 each and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. Probably he will be removed to Yeroda to-day. Sjt. Majli Left for Dharwar to attend his trial tomorrow.

A Simla message of October 15th says:—A cable from London reports the death on the 13th instant of Major-General Edwards who recently retired from the office of the Director-General of Indian Medical Service. Details are not available.—(A. P.)

## CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED.

### U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Oct. 15.

The Political Conference has adopted by a large majority an important proposition favouring a change in the Congress creed. A resolution moved on the British Government's decision on Kenya declared that the only remedy for such evils was the speedy attainment of Swaraj. An amendment was proposed suggesting that the Conference should recommend to the next National Congress at Coconada to change the creed so as to declare its goal to be full independence. A lively discussion ensued and after some confusion at the time of voting the amendment was carried by a large majority of thirty. One speaker suggested the picketing of emigration depots in order to prevent the seduction of ignorant Indians as labourers to the Crown Colonies. If this step led to civil disobedience the country, he said, should welcome it.

## MAULANA MOHAMED ALI.

### LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD PRESENT ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

An address of welcome was presented to Maulana Mahomed Ali by the Municipal Board of Lucknow this afternoon.

## REFORMS IN DHAR STATE.

### INTRODUCED ON MAHARAJA'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHAR, October 15.

The 38th anniversary of the birthday of Major H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Pur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E, was celebrated on the 12th instant at Dhar. After the usual ceremonies, Rao Bahadur Khaderao Nadkar, the Dewan of the State, read out a review of the annual administration which revealed a steady all round progress throughout the State, a most important achievement being the balancing of the budget, without impoverishing the departments of public utility. The day has been a landmark in the history of the State as reforms of a very far-reaching character have been introduced. The Municipal affairs of the Capital were formally handed over to a Committee of 19 members, having a decided elected majority, with a very wide franchise, according to the recently promulgated Municipal Act. Rules and regulations were declared to be ready for the formation of a Zati Gynava Samati, or Popular Board, consisting of 18 elected members who will try minor civil and criminal cases of the people. The formation of a Majlis Khas, or Upper House, Composed of the Sardars, Muafidars, etc., of the State was announced to assist His Highness' Durbar in connection with their own interests, and such other matters as may be referred to them. A Board of Education consisting nominated and elected members was further announced to hasten the development of educational progress within the State.

## ECHO OF ORPHANAGE COLLAPSE.

### CONTRACTOR CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

In connection with the collapse of the Mahomedan Orphanage on 26th June in which 42 students were killed, the Police arrested the contractor of the building one Nogendra Nath Sinha. He was placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate on charges of causing death by rash and negligent act and doing rash and negligent act as to endanger human safety. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 3,000 pending trial.

## "THE BACK BAY SCHEME."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Halai's letter on this subject. Does he propose to vote an address to the Governor, all because Sir George Lloyd is likely "to curtail the superfluous portion of the wasteful scheme"? Will Mr. Halai, a close student of the whole scheme, tell the public freely and frankly, how many crores of Bombay's money are sunk in the Development and the Back Bay? And how much will be a dead loss?—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA

## TIKA SAHEB'S GUARDIAN DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 15.

News has been received from Dehra Dun of the death after a fall which resulted in an injury to the spine of Sardar Balbir Singh son of Major Sardar Prem Singh who recently retired from the service of the Hyderabad State as Assistant Military Secretary. The deceased who was known to his many friends as Ajmere Singh was a State scholar and a graduate of Oxford. He served for a time in the Hyderabad Army and subsequently took service in Nabha State, where he was recently appointed guardian to the Heir Apparent who is his nephew.

## TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

### NO HOPE OF FURTHER REDUCTION

### MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S PESSIMISM.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 14.

In a speech at Birmingham last night Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he could offer no encouragement to the belief that taxation would be further remitted in the next budget. But he was hopeful of the future and thought the time might be at hand when attention would no longer be concentrated on national expenditure; but upon the question of whether it was possible to create new sources of wealth. He added: "All this week my colleagues and I have been sitting around the table side by side with men who have travelled thousands of miles from the new worlds to help us redress the balance of the old. They come here full of energy and self-confidence, but they, come also filled with the sense of the unity of the Empire. We feel when we see their young strength and courage a new hope for ourselves, and hand in hand with them, I do not doubt that we shall presently find a way out of our difficulties, and that we shall once more set our feet upon the paths of peace and prosperity."—B.O.W.

## FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT.

### GOVERNMENT'S WINTER PLANS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Midnight Oct. 14.

Newspapers anticipate that Government plans for dealing with the unemployment problem of the coming winter will be disclosed this week. Meanwhile local authorities and large business corporations are drafting plans for new enterprises which will absorb many thousands of unemployed. For example the London and North Western Railway are spending several millions on construction works and have under consideration the electrification of a large section of suburban lines serving the districts up to twenty miles from London.—B.O.W.

## SAHARANPUR RY. DISASTER.

### TOTAL CASUALTIES TWENTY.

Saharanpur, October 14th.—The District Traffic Superintendent N. W. Railway wires:—The total casualties in the railway disaster near Saharanpur are twenty instead of twenty-one.

## KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, October 14.

The Morvi State is reported to have prohibited the export of grains from the State limits.

This year there will be no Dusserah procession in Baroda on account of mourning in the Royal Family.

Miss Hansaben B.A., daughter of Sir Manubhai, the Dewan of Baroda, who has left Japan will arive at Baroda via Colombo on the 20th instant.

A penalty of two lacs and forty thousand rupees as expenses for additional police for one year has been imposed on all the villages of Borsad Taluka and those of Anand Taluka towards the western side of the Baroda Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, October 13.

Mr. Fulchandbhai of Wadhwan and some of his fellow-prisoners who have returned from Nagpur went over several places in Kathiawad, lecturing to the people and recounting their jail-experiences.

The people of Lathi, a small State in Kathiawad, have resolved to raise a Memorial Fund of a lakh of rupees to perpetuate the memory of Sursinghji, the late chief of the place who has been wellknown all over Gujerat as the poet 'Kelapi.' This fund is to be divided into five equal parts, where from several institutions such as a 'Sadavarat,' a Sanskrit Pathsala, a Library etc will be run. One wonders if such a big place as Bhavnagar will not take a lesson from this and do something for its great poet, writer and citizen, the well-known Mr. Manishankar R. Bhatt, who died under such tragic circumstances only three or four months back. Bhavnagar is a far bigger and richer place and can do much if it only made up its mind. Both Kalapi and Kanta, which latter was the pseudynom under which Mr. Bhatt generally wrote, were very great friends and it will be in the fitness of things if something is done simultaneously for both of them.

The Representative Assembly of the Rajkot State is going to meet on the 25th of October when R. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will be presented with an address by the Kathiawad Political Conference.

Epidemics such as dengue, small-pox etc are prevailing in such places as Bhavnagar, Wanavatur, Lathi Dhrol, Mahuwa etc.

Recently the 'Vanyaas,' the weaver-caste, held a conference in Bagasara and the Vanands i.e. the Barbers held theirs in Gondal. In both these conferences a number of resolutions were passed which showed that these communities are fully alive to the new situation that is rising.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" notifies that the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly in Assam should elect members before the 19th of December.—(A. P.)

# "FIGHT IMPERIALISM."

## FOLLOW NON-VIOLENT N. C. O.

## PT. JAWAHARLAL'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

The following are Englishtd extracts from the Presidential address in Hindustani delivered by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at the United Provinces Political Conference held at Benares on the 15th October 1923:—

The Delhi Congress, it has been remarked, marks the end of non-cooperation. I wonder at any one, who had lived tarough the last three or four years in India, making this assertion. It passes my comprehension how even a resolution of the Congress can put an end to a mighty movement. If India has at all imbibed the teaching of Mahatma Gandhi, if even a group of men remain true to that gospel, then non-cooperation cannot die. And if all of us are utterly unworthy of this teaching and incapable of acting in accordance with it, even then a subsequent generation will wield the mighty weapon and prove to the world that this is the only way and the best way which ensures true freedom and ends strife. Non-violent non-cooperation cannot die. It has gone beyond the boundaries of our country and is the property of the world.

### THE DELHI DECISION.

I shall not presume to criticize the Delhi Congress, but I do think that several of its decisions were opposed to the movement as started by Mahatma Gandhi; they were contrary to the basic principles, as stated by Mahatmaji, of non-violent non-cooperation. That of course is no reason why we should not change our programme, if we are otherwise convinced that a change is necessary. But even from the point of view of the original programme, I welcome the Delhi decisions. They do mean a going back and it is always difficult and painful to do so when one believes firmly in the old method. But I believe that this going back, or rather this permission to others to go back, was necessary at this stage. It may have been possible for those who believed in this, to get a verdict from the Congress against any change. But I doubt if this would have done much good to non-cooperation. I am not in the least afraid of difference of opinion amongst ourselves. That must continue. But I confess to experiencing a feeling of humiliation when I saw that our noble movement, nurtured on high ideals and voluntary suffering, was being converted into two party causes each devoting its money and its energy to raising delegates who would lift up their hands at the bidding of their leaders. Non-cooperation will prosper not by resorting to such Western political methods and manoeuvres but by its utter purity and straightness and by its appeal to the masses.

### DIRECT ACTION—THE ONLY METHOD

I almost wish that the Calcutta special Congress in 1920 had not accepted the N. C. O. policy and programme. This acceptance overwhelmed us from the very beginning and the weight of numbers paralysed us. We could then have marched on a compact body strong in our faith and in our discipline, and, at the right movement, have converted the masses and the Congress to our viewpoint. The process was reversed and we have suffered accordingly. The basis of non-cooperation is direct action and this involves continuous suffering. No one can expect large masses of people to indulge continuously in direct action. Only the elect can do that, and the masses can sympathise with them and join them occasionally for a short while. If the Congress really represents the people, it is natural that it should attempt to go back a little to some kind of constitutional action, whenever large numbers of people are tired of direct action. To the eager, ever ready for the fray, this is painful. But there is no room for despondency. Only, a heavier burden is cast on those who have to keep the method of direct action always before the people. they have to fight on whilst the main army rests or is engaged in peaceful pursuits. Let them rest assured that when the time comes the main army will not fail them. And so I am content with the Delhi decisions. Any attempt to force the issue would have had unhappy results.

### COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE—OUR GOAL.

What then is our aim and what should be our means? Our creed is short and simple but it shelters many interpretations We have made it abundantly clear that we are fighting for complete freedom. We have not the slightest interest in provincial autonomy or the transfer of subjects in the Government of India. Full internal freedom means that we must control the finances and the army and police. So long as we do not control these, we have no freedom in India. This is the minimum. But the question has arisen whether we should not define "Swaraj" in our creed as "Independence". Personally, I shall welcome the day when the Congress declares for independence. I am convinced that the only proper and right goal for India is independence. Anything short of it, whether it is styled Dominion rule or a partnership in the British commonwealth of nations or by any other name, is derogatory to the dignity of India. There can be no peace or friendship between India and England except on the basis of perfect equality and this equality cannot be gained so long as India remains an appendage of the British Empire. It may be that India after gaining independence, of her own free will, chooses to ally herself to England. But that can come only after the attainment of independence. I would therefore, on general grounds, strongly advocate that we should keep independence as our objective.

### FIGHT BLATANT IMPERIALISM.

Another and equally potent reason with me is my belief that the British Empire today is an instrument for evil and it has done and is doing great harm. It is the solitary representative of blatant imperialism on a large scale. I do not wish India to associate with this imperialism or be a party in any way to the exploitation of the people of Asia and Africa. It should be the business of India rather to fight this imperialism and to put an end to it.

A third reason why I would like to keep independence always in view is to change the outlook of our people. The British Government in India by its subtle policy and methods has created an idea amongst many of us that British rule in India is one of the inevitable things against which it is useless to contend. The N. C. O. movement has largely shattered this idea, but it still remains and the sooner it is removed entirely the better. I suppose there is hardly an Indian who does not in his heart of hearts desire independence, but there are many who dare not say so, many who think that it is unwise to make the assertion at this stage. Let us get rid of this mtutality this cowardice. We may not be strong enough to gain our object for a while, but we should be brave enough to declare it and to work for it.

I would therefore keep the ideal of independence before the people and accustom them to it. I am not desirious of changing the Congress creed at this stage. This would give rise to unnecessary debate and controversy and might narrow the Congress and exclude some people. Let us keep the Congress open for all. When the people have thoroughly grasped and approved of the idea, the change in the creed will automatically follow. Till then it is not desirable to force a change.

### NON-VIOLENT N. C. O.—WORLD'S SALVATION.

I have already indicated that I believe in the N. C. O. movement as inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi. I believe that the salvation of India, and indeed of the rest of the world, will come through non-violent non-cooperation. Violence has had a long enough career in the world, it has been weighed repeatedly and found wanting. The present condition of Europe is eloquent testimony of the inefficiency of violence to settle anything. I believe that violence in Europe will go from excess to excess and will perish in the flames it has itself kindled and be reduced to ashes.

### BE NON-VIOLENT BUT NOT COWARD.

I firmly believe in the efficacy of non-violence. But non-violence has nothing to do with cowardice or weakness. Mahatmaji repeatedly stated that even violence is preferable to cowardice. Fear and cowardice are the greatest sins and unhappily we have enough of them in our country. Our anger and hatred are really the outcome of our fear and impotence. If we could get rid of this fear and cowardice there would be little hatred left or any other obstacle to our onward march. Let us therefore root out this cowardice and give it no shelter. Above all let it not masquerade, as it unfortunately often does, as non-violence. "A world of evil", says a great Frenchman, "is preferable to emasculated good." There is too much sopiness and softness in us, too much emasculated good.

### VIOLENT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

I am laying stress on this question of non-violence for it is well that we should be clear about it. After some years of suspension there has apparently been a reawakenscence of the violent revolutionary movement in Bengal. I can appreciate the impatience and longing for freedom which impels many a young man to violent action; I can admire the reckless courage which does not count the cost. But I cannot understand how any one imagines that sporadic violence can bring freedom nearer to us. Freedom is our right and, according to old custom and the ordinary law of nations, we are entitled even to resrt to violence to achieve it. But even freedom would be a doubtful and a tainted thing if we have to resort to foul means to gain it. I pray that this fate may never overtake our great movement. Violence may be justified under certain circumstances, but it must be open and above board and straightforward; but no circumstances will justify secret killing, the dagger of the assassin and the stab in the dark. No nation has yet profited by these methods; they but sully a great cause and alienate world sympathy. On no account therefore can we take to the bomb and the dagger. And those who unthinkingly adopt these methods injure the cause they have at heart. We cannot even think of open and organised violence. We have really little choice left in the matter, and even if we did not and on other grounds prefer it, we would be driven to non-violent non-cooperation. Bolshevism and Fascism are the ways of the West to-day. They are really alike and represent different phases of insensate violence and intolerance. The choice for us is between Lenin and Mussolini on the one side and Gandhi on the other. Can there be any doubt as to who represents the soul of India to-day?

### INDIA'S CHOICE.

India made the choice more than three years ago. She chose the path of non-violence and suffering, of dirtct action and peaceful revolution. From that there is no going back. There may occasionally appear to be some slackness or some change. We may have our bad patches and our moments of despondency. But the vision once seen cannot be forgotten and the glory of suffering for a great cause will not be given up. Again and again the chance will come to us, and when the wise argue, the brave will go forth, heeding not the consequences, full of joy at the thought that they have been privileged to serve the great cause. Learned disputations take place frequently in the country about the preparation for Civil Disobedience. Much can be done in disciplining the people and in creating a favourable atmosphere. But courage and the will to suffer cannot be instilled into the people by lectures or tours. Personal example alone can do it and it may be that a little incident may electrify the whole of India and make us launch a mighty campaign of civil disobedience. Till that time comes we may have many opportunities given us testing our mettle and hardening our fibre. Let us take advantage of them and keep the practice and ideal of direct action and peaceful revolution ever before the people. We need not worry about opportunities and chances. They will surely come to us. Let us see to it that they find us ready when they do come.

### THE BRAVE AKALIS.

I wish to say little about the certification of the Salt Tax and the Kenya decision. Enough has been said about them already. They but strengthen our contention that freedom is the only remedy and N. C. O. the only means. Even Mr. Shastri, with his abundant faith in the imperial idea, has reconsidered his position and suggest methods clearly akin to N. C. O. Even so will wisdom dawn on others. Nor do I wish to say much about Nagpur or the brave fight that was put up there. Our province took a worthy part in it, and no-changer and pro-changer joined hands to vindicate the honour of the National Flag. To-day all eyes are turned to the North, where the gallant Akalis are challenging the might of Government. They have taken up the proud position of the vanguard in our army of freedom and they are fully worthy of it. I am sure your hearts go out to them in full sympathy and admiration, and when the time comes, as come it will, we will not be lacking in our support of them.


**SPRINGS! SPRINGS! SPRINGS**

Of any description Manufactured and Guaranteed.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

**CITY AUTO TRANSPORT CO. LTD.**

Jetha Street, Off Lamington Rd.

Byculla, BOMBAY.


# CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, October 16.)

## BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

46-23—Re Indian Arbitration Act. Amarchand and M. v Chaturbhuj Bhawandas, Devkaran Nanji, Captain and V.

47-23—Re Indian Arbitration Act. Amarchand and M. v Tulsidas Morarji. Devkaran Nanji, Captain and V.

## BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

5480-22—Mehta L and Co, D Chimanlal and Co v Prabhashanker Ajuma and ano ther, Khandwalla and C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT.) LONG CAUSE.

2453-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshowji v Premchand Nandlal, M B Chothia.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

**2159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.**

**1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Yusf Jaubani**

2029-23—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam v Abbasbhai Abdealli, Mirza and M.

391-23—Mansukhlal H and M, Abdul Husein Tyebali Bengali v Ebrahim Haroon and others.

2186-23—Payne and Co Pooranmal Gulraj Singhani v Wadilal Lallubhai and others, Jamsedji R and D.

2249-23—Matubhai J and M, Vassonji Kalyanji Oka v Sha Ratansy Raisy and others, Jamsedji R and D.

2608-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bai Mariambai v Shaik Abdulla Shaik Usman Motor Taxiwalla and others.

2716-23—Madhavji and Co, Narandas Jugalkishore v Khisi Pindha and Co. and another Edgelow G W & Co.

3194-23—Madhowji and Co. The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Chhotalal Manecklal and others.

3215-23—Tyabji D and Co. Haji Habib Haji Karim v Bai Satyabhamabai, widow.

3226-23—Rele and Co, Bai Soonderabai Sadanand Farter Peker v Bai Anandibai Pirgaoker.

3228-23—Matubhai J and M Hormuz Sheriar Irani v Ardeshir Behramji Kapadia and another Jamsedji R and D.

3244-23—Kanga and Co, Kendall and Co Ltd v The Western India Chemical Works Ltd, Diksit M and Co.

3254-23—Raghuava N and Co, Dadabhai Framji Poonjiaji and another, v Framroze Pestonji Jussawalla and others, Vachha and Co, Matubhai J and M.

3255-23—Chitnis K and M, Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer v Darabsha B Balsara.

3287-23—Rele and Co, Dwarkanath Sitaram Vasudeo v Vamanrao Ramchandra Rele, Edgelow G W and Co.

2554-23—Merwanji K and Co, Laldas Parbhudas and others Dabholker and J.

4488-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Narandas Purshotam v Anandji Gopaldas & others Pandia and Co, Kanga and Co.

2556-23—Thakoredas and Co, Dhondoo Narayan v C J Mehta and others, Dubash and Co.

3075-23—Captain and V Ebrahim Mahomed and another v Shaik Nasir Shaik Baralat and others Dallas and Co.

3323-23—Tyabji D and Co, Lakhmidas Ravji Tersi v Gonalji Keshavji Talpatriwalla and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3414-23—Rustomji and G, Hathibhoi Sankalchand Bai Laxmibai widow and others.

2420-23—N C Dalal and Co, Tulsidas Khimji v Maneckchand Kalyanmal, Malvi M R and Co.

## BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

In Insolvency.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

646-22—Jamsedji D and D, Re Tukidas Tejpal Thucker v E D Sassoon and Co, Crs No. 5, Payne and Co.

638-23—Re Nensy Monji Thucker v Ramdas Bhoja Crs No. 5.

388-22—Chubb and Co, Re Nadirsha Limjibhai Mithaiwalla v Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat Crs No. 4.

789-21—Re Keshowji Purshottam Thucker, Kanjtial Chandulal and Co Crs No. 18 v Manubhai and Co.

424-22—Re Laxmon Vithoo Roo Rane, Passoo Malsey and Co Crs No. 6, v G B Pandia.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co. The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Sipra Cotton Spg and Wvg Mills Co Ltd, Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

185-23—Little and Co The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Ltd The Indian Spg and Wg Co Ltd—Thakoredas and D.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M Birdichand Jivraj Mangaldas Purshotamdas and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2287-22—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narsy and others v Byramshah Hormusji Rao and others Mulla and M Dallas and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A R 26-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re Govt. v. Harkorbai widow and another, Captain and V.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4263-18—Dabholker and Co, Bai Jasmanthai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co, The Official Assignee v Bherumlal and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub v Adamali Alibhai and Co, Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co, Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and ors, In person.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal v Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co, Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

383-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow v Shantilal Bhaichand and Co, Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co v Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Knisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji, Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct 574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co. D M Wadia v The Secretary of State for India in Council and anr, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal, Sunderji Chunda v Chanda Dungersey and ors, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and ors, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M, Ali Mahomed Kamroedin and anr v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co Ltd, Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salim Sadaryi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai v Nariman Nathumal and anr, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Maysukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Natnubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat v Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co, Craigie B and C.

S C Ct 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ratanchand Yehalram and ors v Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co v E D Sassoon and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and ors v Mahomedali Adamji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

2030-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroelough and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co, Long De Mellow v Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal v Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kantilal and Co v Alibhai Chagla and Co, Smetham B and L.

1890-18—Mulji Th and Co, Bhimaji Motiji and Co v Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

## BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3320-22—Khandwalla and Chh Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and others, Thakoredas and Co.

MATRIMONIAL SUIT (IN CAMERA).

2644-23—Kanga and Co, Ruth Clarence Edwin Breff v Clarence Edwin Breff, Little and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3324-23—Tyebji D and Co, Bejulal Chandulal v Motilal Chunilal, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

4823-21—Matubhai J and M, Khoja Mahomed Hasam v Haji Mirza Ebrahim and ors, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act—In Re Joharmal Pasu—Edgelow G W and Co, Joharmal Pasare Petitioner v Golabrai Kedarmal Respondent, Wadia G and Co.

In Re Arbitration Act—In Re Award 75-23—Pandia and Co, Hansraj Khimji Petitioner v Odhavji S Ladha, Matubhai J and M.

2360-22—Merwanji K and Co, Ramkerondas Rambildas v Hardayal Nathumal, Unwalla P and P.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Chimanlal Premchand v Magniram Dhanmal and ors, Thakoredas and Co.

FOR RECORDING EVIDENCE.

2034-23—Shums A Tyabji, N Vallabhji v Charles Sebastian De Souza and anr, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

2175-22—Mulla and M, Karim Sulleman v Dada Vali Mahomed.

3222-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kashiram Tirathram v Rupchand Dhunichand Kapur, In person.

1657-23—Divekar and B, Hari Pandurang Lele v Narayan Ganesh Bandindeker and anr, Rele and Co.

1658-23—Divekar and B, Hari Pandurang Lele v Digambar Kashinath Kamat and ors, Rele and Co.

3736-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Shamji Passu and Co v Matubhai Maneklal Shah, Bhanshanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

Apl 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co v Virji Khanji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabuiker and Co, Jerup Teju and Co v Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vacha and Co.

2493-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gumanmal v Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and anr v G B Ponker and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co, Manilal Bhagirath v The Bombay Shingh Supply Co, N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1427-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukhdas and ors v Trioundas Seduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

291-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M, Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4063-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchodlal Chaganbhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Narayandas V Dossa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3663-23—Rele and Co, Parashram Dattaram Shamdasani v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J, Gopal Purshottam v Thacker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

3060-23—Malvi M R and Co, Kedarnath Daga v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal.

3074-23—N C Dalal, Jaichand Nathuram v Jehangirji Pocha, Pocha and Co.

2148-22—Manchershaw and N, Haji Ali Haji Abdul Sakar v Mahadeo Bhasker and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

211-23—Mansukhlal N M and Co, The Bharat Oil Paint Industrial Co Ltd v J D Sanghani and ors, N C Dalal and Co, Manubhai and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

2020-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khedidas and anr v Mowji Madhav and ors.

2220-22—Payne and Co, Vassanji Namanji and ors v Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1271-21—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co v Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co.

534-21—Dubash and Co, Maneckchand Jaichand v Udamsey Ladha and anr, In person.

1239-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damodar v Hirji Keshavji and anr, Mulla and M.

2102-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co v Mahomed Essa Mamaswala, Perreira and V.

2258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v Bhagwati Prasad and ors, Dubash and Co and v Esmailji Velshi, Matubhai J and M.

# NATIONAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

## MR. VALLABHBHAI'S CAMPAIGN.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has commenced his two-fold campaign of collecting money for the national primary schools and advising the municipal voters to vote at the next municipal election for those who would carry out their fight of throwing off the control of the Government over municipal affairs without being afraid of civil suits that the Government might file.

(Continued from column 6.)

this in the interests of "law and order" and the convenience of the pedestrians. If however one were to pass by the Grant Road tram Terminus to Grant Road Corner, a space of less than a quarter of a mile, one would come across rows of benches and chairs opposite the newly opened eating houses where all sorts and conditions of men sit chewing pan and smoking pleasantly and with comfort and ease The question, therefore, flashes in one's mind why the police do not raise a finger over this public obstruction which is much more serious to pedestrians and passers-by than the nuisance of the hawkers and hand-cart men, which is after all a temporary one, lasting for an hour or two? There are various sorts of gossips about about the allowing of this privilege, but in any case they do not give a favourable impression of police fairness, when the latter allow several benches and dozens of chairs to be scattered on the foot-path, while at a few yards' distance from this spot they arrest inoffensive hawers for the supposed crime of obstruction on the roads and foot-paths! Perhaps, it may be an unlicensed privilege, but it certainly requires some explanation.

### GOA LOTTERY.

Then, under the Police Act gambling is a crime whether it be through a bucket-shop or three-cards' tricks or speculation in rain or cotton. One wonders, therefore, when one sees in many pan-supari shops, tea shops and bidi shops piles of Goa lotery tickets hanging for sale. Some time ago the sale of these tickets was entirely stopped but for some mysterious reasons the ban appears to have been once more lifted. What have the Bombay Police been doing to stop this gambling? Nothing so far. For issuing a lottery in British India the Government require a previous sanction and bona fide of the promoters, but here under the very nose of police tickets to the tune of not only thousand but lakhs are sold month after month and year after year, and yet the police are reluctant to prosecute anybody or stop this gambling and again the question comes why this scandal is allowed untrammelled? There are strong rumours in the City in this connection and in the interests of the good name and reputation of the City Police the bad impression must be removed. As to the morality and merit of starting such lotteries for even charitable or humanitarian objects I have nothing to say here. I am concerned with the legal aspect only, and if gaming and gambling in one form is a crime, certainly the Goa lottery is too a crime and it is up to the Bombay Police to explain why the institution is allowed to fleece lakhs of rupees from British India.

To sum up this article, conditions in the City of Bombay have reached a stage when the whole administration requires to be radically overhauled. If the present Commissioner, Mr. Kelly, does not rise to the occasion and sweep his department of all the superfluities, and irregularities it is due to the Government to appoint one who would do the necessary cleansing, for it is an elementary proposition that in any well-ordered community the Police should be above suspicion and that the police exists for the public and not the public for the police.

# BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

## REFORMS NECESSARY.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The debate on Dr. Balliwala's resolution in the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council in regard to Superintendent Carter brings into relief one fundamental point above all others, viz., how far Government are interested in the safety and preservation of honour of their citizens. On one hand a respectable citizen is humiliated at the mere whim of a Superintendent of Police by an unwarranted arrest, while on the other hand, when the Legislative Council, the highest tribunal of the presidency, demands punishment of the erring officer, the Home Member, representing the Government, flouts that demand, characterising it as a "monstrous proposition." So, in other words, a respectable citizen could be humiliated on flimsy legal evidence, but the erring officer could not be punished for it would amount to monstrosity! But it might be urged that the Kapadia case was an exceptional case, and that cases like this, do not occur very often. But to think like this is to live in a fool's paradise. The Bombay Police force, recruited and constituted as it is at present, with some exceptions, is far from satisfactory because many of its members are still chips of the old block and unless and until radical reforms are carried out and the whole system is reorganised in one way or the other things will go on as heretofore. The Police have, in some cases, gone the length of even setting at naught judicial enquiry conducted by a properly constituted magisterial court. Many of the citizens of Bombay may have, forgotten the revelations and exposures made by the Special Magistrate, Mr. Frank Olivera, during the trial of Riot Cases in his court. Many were sent to jail on concocted evidence and were subsequently released on His Worship's report to the High Court. A chief Jew actor in this drama, a police spy and a witness-in-chief of the police was condemned in scathing terms by the Magistrate for perjury and in spite of magisterial order to prosecute him for perjury for sending several innocent people to jail, so far the public have not heard that any action was taken against this protege of the police. The reason is not far to seek. Many senior officers now holding high positions are recruited from ranks, and unless strict disciplinary measures are take the chips of the old block will not slacken their hold on the administratison.

### PATROL.

Now let us examine a few draw backs that confronts one in the present police administration. The first is the patrol system. After 8-30 p.m. the police sepoys on duty in different divisions on posts are withdrawn and a batch of police sepoys is sent round their wards for patrol duty. Since this system has come in vogue the life and property of the city have become less secure than they were before. The hardened criminals who are always on the alert in regard to the movements of the patrolling sepoys generally keep a watch through their hirelings, who are some times street urchins. No sooner have they beat their steps, the members of the order of nights go on their nightly errand unhamcelled and undismayed for they are confident of their futility of their victims' cries for "police!" Such cries will not bring any help till the next morning, unless, perhaps, some courageous neighbours make a round-up and catch the thieves. The murder at Mahim of a grain dealer at about ten o'clock in the night not very long ago and the Pathan terrorism at Tardeo and elsewhere in the city demonstrate fully how the present patrol system is taken advantage of by the hooligans and professional criminals. The safety of the public requires the operation of both the patrol and the post systems and sooner they are put into force the better for the welfare of the people.

### INDIANISING THE SERVICE.

It is a well known fact that the major part of the crimes are investigated by the Indian staff, as they are more in the "know" of the criminals and their modes of life and rendezvous than the European staff. Generally the European staff is recruited from men who are not highly educated nor well acquainted with men and matters pertaining the city. Yet in matter of salary and prospects they are much better treated than the educated and trained Indians. It is really strange that at this hour of the day such invidious distinction is allowed quiescently to be perpetuated in the Bombay police force. The result is that a large number of sergeants, deputy inspectors and inspectors are holding positions which they would not have done if entrance and promotion in the Force were regulated by qualifications and merits only. It is time that Bombay took the lead to Indianise the service and set an example to other cities in this respect. The present system is far from satisfactory to the Indian sub-inspectors and inspectors. The sergeants who are supposed to be under Indian Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors are sometimes carried away by racial prejudice to insubordination and the final arbiters in such complaints being the Superintendents and the Deputy Commissioner, it is said, they are not seldom backed up in this piece of edrontery. If therefore, the service is made Indian and Europeans are admitted on an equal footing with Indians on merits only, the Indian staff would have no cause to complain as they at times have to. Besides, why should there be reserved posts for Europeans at all? They could be as well ranked in one grade with Indians and promoted by merits.

### HAWKERS AND PEDESTRIANS.

If one were to resort any morning to the courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the city one would meet with a droll spectacle of hawkers, hand-cart drivers and poor women fruit-sellers who eke out their existence by selling eatables and other petty articles being prosecuted for obstructing public traffic. They are generally fined from annas four to rupees two and at times even rupees five for the grievous offence of obstruction on King's highway. And all

(Continued in column 5.)

BANDMASTER GRAMOPHONES

At last it is possible to sell British made Gramophones of British Quality at Foreign COMPETITIVE PRICES.

A BRITISH GRAMOPHONE OF BRITISH QUALITY AT A COMPETITIVE FOREIGN PRICE.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CABINET MODELS | at from Rs. | 258 | 0 |
| TABLE GRANDS | " " | 90 | 0 |
| TABLE MODELS | " " | 52 | 8 |
| PORTABLE MODELS | " " | 55 | 0 |

*Call and inspect our stock or write for illustrated list*

WHOLESALE & RETAIL QUOTATIONS FROM *THE SOLE AGENTS:—*

S. Rose & Co. Ltd. Fort Bombay

SLEEPING HOURS ARE MORE COMFORTABLE on beds equipped with

ASOKA "Ideal" Quilted Mattress

Conscientiously and expertly made of Fine Khaki Muslin, Printed Cashmere Silk or Mercerised Silk both sides quilted, with dainty snow white Cotton of the best grade between and neat borders on the four sides Soft and Sanitary and of light and fluffy texture

——invaluable for travelling purposes——

"IDEAL" ASOKA SWADESHI STORES Ltd. Princess Street, Bombay.

Look for the label on each quilted Mattress and thus avoid "Just as Good" Mattresses sold elsewhere.

Price: From Rs. 6/12 to Rs. 125/-

Pillows with frilled Pillow Slips: Rs. 3/- each.

TO BE CORRECTLY DRESSED NEED NOT INVOLVE EXTRAVAGANT OUTLAY.

Compare our prices before placing your order elsewhere.

Two Wonderful Bargains in Men's Suits

BENARES SILK SUIT
A most popular two Garment suit: Made to measure from first class quality Benares Silk:
Rs. 25/ per suit (Coat & Pant)

ASOKA SPECIAL TUSSORE
A very strong and durable office suit: Neat appearance: Well made. Will stand any amount of Washing:
Rs. 14 per suit (Coat & Pant).

Sports Coats, from best quality Woollen Tweeds: Rs. 17/8: 18/8: 20/12: 21/8.
Blue Flannel Blazers with superior Brass Buttons Rs. 30/4.
Lounge Suits (Coat, Vest & Trousers) striped Flannel, Blue, Brown or Black Rs. 54/2
Cricketing Flannel Trousers, White Rs. 18/6.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, Ltd.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 5677. Telegrams "Asokas" BOMBAY.

*Branches:* Kalbadevi, Charni Road, Poona and Karachi.

SAFE-GUARD AGAINST OLD AGE.

A SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT is a genuine safe-guard against a dependent Old-Age—one of the most pathetic things in the world.

MAKE it a point to open a HOME SAVINGS SAFE ACCOUNT with the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, while you are young and your earning power is unimpaired.

It makes you independent and get on in the world smoothly.

Ask for rules from the Bank.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, *Managing Director.*


# CALCUTTA NOTES.

## ELECTION ACTIVITIES.

## PITFALLS IN PRELIMINARY STAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

Election is the irresistible topic of the day. The scrutiny of nomination papers was held in Calcutta yesterday and the mofussil lists are coming in by instalments. The real struggle for votes lies ahead with all its glorious uncertainties. But even the result of the scrutiny, so far available, has satisfied no party, except Mahomedans. In Calcutta several surprises have been sprung on an unsuspecting and indifferent public. The nomination paper of Mr. S. N. Haldar, brother-in-law of Mr. C. R. Das has been rejected on what ground it is not yet known. So, the prize-boy of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Mr. S. N. Mullick, Chairman of the Corporation, returns to the Council unopposed. But the biggest surprise comes from quite an unexpected quarter. In connection with the scrutiny by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division two candidates were before him the Maharajah of Kashim Bazar and Mr. P. C. Mitter, Education Minister from the Landholders' electorate of the Presidency Division. The nomination of the Maharajah was rejected on the ground that he tendered his nomination before his resignation of the membership of the Council of State had been accepted. Poor Maharajah! This simple-minded Land lord has been a victim of his political adviser. I said that this is the biggest surprise, because Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray who poses to be the greatest authority on constitution, East of Suez, is the Maharajah's political secretary, the keeper of his political conscience. In spite of friendly warnings Mr. Ray landed the Maharajah into a ridiculous position and made himself the laughing stock of the day. With the result of the nomination or even of the election the public is little concerned But in this case it has an amusing significance. Mr. Ray, the Maharajah's Secretary is also the editor or rather the Editor-in-Chief of the "Bengalee", as he prefers to style himself. In his paper which represents the views of nobody but himself Mr. Ray leaves no opportunity to parade his knowledge of constitution and regulations and thereby browbeats those who in defence of the Minister's policy dabble in constitution and rules of conduct. The Indian writer of "Political Notes" in the "Statesman" is paid for upholding the lost prestige of the Ministers and for vilifying the Non-Cooperation movement. He and Mr. Ray have no love lost between them It is not because Mr. Ray now appears to be an unrelenting critic of the Ministers but because of incidents which were the subject-matter of a defamation case against the "Nayak" and the Indian writer. That case was very wisely hushed up. Unfortunately for him Mr. Ray's criticism of the Ministers deceives nobody He is a bird of weather in politics and his present pose to represent popular views is regarded as an electioneering "stunt."

### PERSONALITIES.

The recent detention under Act III of 1818 has roused great indignation throughout the country The "Statesman" through its Indian writer replies to the merited attacks on the Ministers for not taking any action as a protest In a recent issue that writer rushed in to discuss constitution and regulation in support of the ignominious action of Sir Surendranath Banerjea, in not resigning his Ministership as a protest. The "Bengalee" came out the next with some choice blessings for the writer. Under the apt headline "A Fool to the Rescue of the Ministers" the "Bengalee" began like this:

"There is evidently a fool and an ignoramus in the staff of the "Statesman." This hireling of an Anglo-Indian journal presumes to teach constitution and constitutional procedure and conventions to people who can give him lessons on all these subjects for fifty years on end. When this hack deals and dabbles with vulgar personalities, acrimonious jibes, and wicked and invented lies one may pass them over and exclaim to his Providence "Father, forgive him for he knows not what he does." But when this man tries to get beyond his vulgar training in the "Nayak" school of journalism and tries to take a hand in constitutional controversy, one can hardly forgive him. This ignoramus has the effrontery to tell the public that Ministers in charge of transferred departments have no reasons to resign for any faults of omission and commission of the members of the Executive Council in charge of the reserved departments. The poor fellow does not know that the Government is indivisible, and that the responsibilities are common among its members. If he has never heard of Hobbes, Stubbs, and Erskine May and Sir Courtney Ilbert we may do the poor fool the justice of thinking that he has at least read the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee over the Montagu Bill of 1919."

The Indian writer in question of course, deserves all this and more. But what surprises the public that such an authority on constitution and procedure as Mr. Ray would make such a blunder for his boss. This is *Kismet*, you have your Kamat, we have our Maharajah.

### THE WATER HYACINTH PARTY.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter and his water hyacinth supporters are in raptures over Mr. Mitter's good luck. But the days of reckoning are yet to come It is ten to one that the blundering Maharajah will throw in the whole weight of his support for Mr. Mitter's remaining opponent, Rai Yatindranath Chaudhuri Mr. Chaudhuri is a Nationalist but he has not signed the creed of any Party The contest will, therefore be a lively one.

Mr. S. R. Das, the leader of the water hyacinth Party, is in a more hopeful position. His opponent is Mr. Satkaripati Roy, formerly a secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, now a Swarajyist. But he has come very late to the field and the agency which kept out Mr. Das's erstwhile opponent, Mr. Rangalal Jagodia, out of his way, is at work also against Mr. Roy.

Sir Surendranath Banerjea has a busy time of it visiting his constituencies not for educating the electorate but to win over their support. I understand many local institutions have greatly benefitted by his visits. He is unsparing in his electioneering campaign. But what is that to Rs. 64,000, year?

### A SURPRISING JUDGMENT.

Our surprises of the week were not confined to election matters alone. There was a judicial surprise. The editor and printer of "Ananda Bazar Patrika", the most popular vernacular Nationalist paper, have been acquitted of a charge of sedition. With the exception of Lala Kedarnath of Lahore no Indian editor charged with sedition has ever been acquitted. In Bengal we could not contemplate any such result. As a matter of fact a new editor and a new printer had already been appointed in the places of the two gentlemen on trial. But Mr. Roxburgh Chief Presidency Magistrate has shown unprecedented courage in doing justice to two innocent men. The subject matter of the case was an article which contained a life-sketch of Jatindranath Mukerjee, a well-known Bengalee revolutionary who laid down his life with two comrades in an armed resistance to a large force of armed and military police in the jungles of Balasore. It was published on the 9th September—the anniversary of Jatin's death. The following significant passages appeared in the article: "His (Jatindranath's) failure and the sacrifice of his life indicate the hands of God. To-day those who are wakeful in the community have abandoned the idea of an armed revolt and have adopted the 'Ahimsa Satyagraha' movement of Mahatma Gandhi and the Nation would not have adopted the same so easily, had there not been the example of the failure of the rash attempt behind all this To one of those who have given this experience to the Nation by sacrifice of their lives, we are praying a tribute of respect to this departed heroic memory." But the very name of Jatindra was anathema to the authorities. So, regardless of the intention of the writer they prosecuted them. But regardless of the intention of the authorities the Magistrate has acquitted the accused. The result was, indeed, an agreeable surprise. Who could ever imagine that a Bengalee editor charged with sedition would be acquitted? Does acquittal coming after the acquittal of Lala Kedarnath indicate any "change in the angle of vision"? Hopes die hard

### SWARAJIST PAPER.

"Forward", the organ of the Swarajyist Party will take a few days more to see the light of day. The deportation of some of its most enthusiastic supporters has hampered the progress of the spade-work. Earlier publication of the paper would, no doubt, have helped the cause of the Swarajist Party. The impression is deep-rooted in the public mind that the detention of the promoters of "Forward" was intended to deal a blow to the election activities of the Dasites, thereby to promote the interests of the Ministerialists. That impression can not be effaced by a belated official denial.

### GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, Oct. 8th says:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Heavy Goods.—This market continues firm with a fair general enquiry in evidence. Egyptian Sugar Bags have met with a good demand and full rates have been paid for October and November. A small trade has been done in Cornsacks for early shipment and a line of these is reported for July/September next year.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for November/December at Rs. 50-8-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2½ lbs. for October at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 56-0-0, for early November at Rs. 53-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 50-8-0; Twill Grainsacks (3½ lbs.) for early October at Rs. 70-0-0 to Rs. 71-0-0, for January/March at Rs 64-8-0; Twill Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for November at Rs. 96-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 94-0-0 to Rs. 95-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 92-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for October at Rs. 44-0-0 October/December at Rs. 43-8-0, for November at Rs. 43-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 46-8-0, for February/April at Rs. 46-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for Ready at Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 51-0-0, for 15th October at Rs. 48-8-0 to Rs. 46-8-0, for October at Rs 46-12-0 to Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 46-8-0, for 15th November at Rs. 45-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 41-0-0; Woolpacks (113 lbs.) for March and April/June at Rs. 2-1-0; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for March at Rs. 2-2-0 to Rs. 2-2-3 basis.

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for November at Rs. 32-0-0, for November/December at Rs. 32-0-0, for December at Rs 32-8-0; Hy. C.'s (2½ lbs.) for early November at Rs. 51-0-0; A. Twills for December at Rs. 50-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills (2 lbs.) for October at Rs. 40-8-0; B. Twills for October/December at Rs 43-8-0, for November at Rs. 43-8-0 for January/February at Rs. 41-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 41-0-0.

Hessians.—A quiet but steady market has ruled throughout the week. Business, however, has been almost entirely confined to a small trade in near-at-hand goods, with Bazar dealers the principal sellers.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 13-6-0 to Rs. 13-8-0, for early October at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 13-12-0, for October at Rs. 13-9-0 to Rs. 13-12-0 to Rs. 13-10-0, for November/December at Rs. 13-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 13-4-0.

Onion Bags (12 oz.) for November at Rs 21-0-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-12-0, for early October at Rs. 13-12-0, for October Rs. 18-6-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready at Rs. 18-5-0 to Rs. 18-9-0.

11 porters for November at Rs. 17-8-0 to Rs. 17-4-0, for November/December at Rs. 17-4-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-4-0.

45" 11 ozs. for April/June at Rs. 17-4-0.

Wheat Bags for early November at Rs. 20-8-0.

Bran Bags 20 ozs. for January/March at Rs 32-0-0.

36" 12 ozs. 40" for Ready at Rs. 20-0-0 basis.


The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

*Head Office*—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Note well:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuation of this Company i.e.—Rs. 18/- per thousand per annum!

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

Wanted] Agents on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.

*For further particulars proposal forms and terms of Agency please apply to:—*

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.

*Local Secretaries*] 79 Medows Street, Bombay.

P. [CHAUDHURI,] Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

The World-wide Celebrated

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

The most popular and successful medicine in use for

Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

*SOLD EVERYWHERE.*

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES.

These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7 Gold gilt Rs. 9,

Radium dial Rs. 10, 5 years' guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11, 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16, Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Rec Timepiece 2-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-2, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.

*Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.*

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co., 14, (Q) Lakshmi Dutta Lane. P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

SINOLA The Ideal Tonic Blood Purifier and Nerve Restorer. Cures promptly and permanently all kinds of Blood and Skin Diseases, Nervous Debility, etc., etc. It is vastly superior to Sarsaparilla. It acts like a charm. Price per bottle Rs. 5-12 post free. S. PAUL & Co., Chemists, (Dept. B. C.) 4 Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Use for Office & House DOTT'S PATENT GLUE PEN ALWAYS READY FOR USE NO MORE GLUE-POT GLUE it with a FOUNTAIN PEN Made by German Silver. Last for Ever Price-Rs 1/8 each. Postage Extra AGARWAL TRADING CO. HASTINGS, CALCUTTA.

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

(Established at Calcutta since 1888.)

7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

NEW FRENCH LOANS

"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1933"

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET: Posted free on application.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

List posted free from Alex. Brault.

50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38

No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp

"La Paisle" 50 c.p. Rs. 19 nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

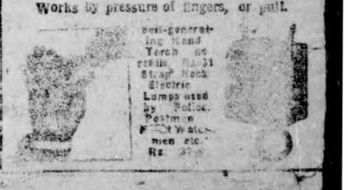
Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens, Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

No. 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 50 c. p. Rs. 28.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"

DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.

Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.




## GROWTH OF INDIAN NOTES.

A satisfactory feature of the monetary development in India in recent years, writes the "Times", has been the increase of the active note circultion—viz., the total amount of notes issued, less those held in Government treasuries and by the Imperial Bank of India. The active circulation on the closing day of the last pre-war year was, roundly, Rs 46 crores; on March 31, 1919, it was Rs. 113 crores and on March 31 last it had reached Rs. 153 crores. The silver coin held in the reserve at that date was Rs. 82 crores, with Rs. 34 crores of silver bullion under coinage. While the popularity of the note varies considerably in different parts of India, it is clear, as the Controller of Currency points out in his last report, that the use of paper of money is firmly established in all the more advanced parts of the country, and is increasing even in the backward areas. The Government of India are now reaping the reward of the policy firmly upheld by the Secretary of State in Council during the war that convertibility must be maintained. India was, it is understood, the only country in the world which managed to keep at bay inconvertibility, and at some of the later stages the margin of coin in reserve was extraordinarily narrow. Had the effort broken down, it would have taken many years for the uneducated masses in India to regain confidence in the note issue. The existence of this confidence is a political and economic asset of great value.

The extension of banking facilities in India has had much to do with the widespread use of notes. At all branches of the Imperial Bank of India and at the Government treasuries where such branches do not exist notes can be paid in for the credit of persons or firms elsewhere, who are paid on application at the local treasury or bank branch notes of equivalent amounts. The old well-worn system of cutting notes in halves and sending them in two instalments through the post has ceased in business transactions. It is obvious that the notes issued and not returned to the treasuries are not absorbed to any great extent for hoarding, as on many grounds they are unsuitable for this purpose. The fact is that they are found to be more convenient than the bags of rupees which formerly went up-country for crop payments. This is notably so in the jute-growing districts of Bengal, where the cultivators are paid almost entirely in notes. It is a curious fact that while the 2½-rupee note has failed to "take on," the 1-rupee note also introduced in the war is popular, particularly in "doubled" form, and now represents nearly 7 per cent of the total note circulation. This being the case, we cannot endorse the recommendation of the Incheape Committee that, since it appears that the use of silver rupees would be more economical for Government, the issue of 1-rupee notes should be abandoned. In any event, the saving would not be considerable, and it is a mistake to regard the question as one of retrenchment. The primary consideration is that of the public convenience and the value of familiarizing the Indian masses with the use of paper for monetary exchange.

# THAT LAZY LISTLESS "DONT-CARE" FEELING! IT'S YOUR LIVER.

**Dissolve a pinch of Alkia Saltrates in your tea every morning and soon feel fit as a fighting-cock, says**

**PETER LATHAM**

*World's Champion at Recquet*, 1887-1902.
*World's Champion at Tennis*, 1895-1905.
*Retired undefeated.*

Ever have that lazy, listless, "don't care" feeling of constant lassitude, when every move requires special effort and even the brain seems tired, drowsy, and dull? *It's your liver.* Ever feel bilious, nervous, irritable, "headachy," and various other kinds of "achy"? *It's your liver.* Ever have dull eyes, yellowish eyeballs, pimply skin, catarrh, coated tongue, offensive breath, insomnia, stomach trouble, heart palpitation, loss of appetite, etc., etc.? *It's your liver.* Constipation has even been called "the beginning of all disease," because it introduces into the blood, by absorption from the intestines, various disease-causing poisons which could not possibly even remain in the body otherwise. Poisons and impurities, whether you call them toxins, microbes, bacteria, bacilli, uric and stomach acids, or by any other names, are admittedly the primary cause of serious organic and other disease. Without their presence in the system the disease could not exist.

Obviously, the only way to get rid of body poisons or blood impurities, and do it quickly, is to stimulate a lazy, sluggish liver, flush clogged kidneys, neutralise and wash the fermenting mucous from an acid stomach and clear the sour bile and decaying matter from fouled intestines. Cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract. Then notice how much better you feel as the body's great filters and blood refiners (the liver and kidneys) commence working properly again.

All you need for the above treatment is simply to get a small supply of the refined Alkia Saltrates compound from any chemist. A pinch of this should be dissolved in your tea, coffee, water, or other drink and taken every morning. No trace of any bitter, salty, sour or other taste can possibly be detected. Also it cannot upset or irritate even the most delicate stomach. The only evidence that you are taking a medicine will be the plainly noticeable absence of all symptoms indicating disordered liver, kidneys, stomach or other parts of the digestive tract.

PELLETIER'S
**SULPHATE OF QUININE**
16 GOLD MEDALS.
Insist upon Pelletier's brand quality as a guarantee.
Sole Distributers:
**PATELL, LTD.,**
CHUCKLA ST.,
BOMBAY 3.

**J. V. Navlakhi, & Co.**
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road .. ..BOMBAY

**Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.**

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

# ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.
THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28th, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desparate soul.

NOTE:—Please ask for testimonials.
J. P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5. Benares City.

HALF-TONE AND LINE BLOCKS
ARE DONE AT
The Bombay Chronicle Studio
SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.


## THE SHAME OF FIJI.

(Continued from page 6.)

ed one day and saw with my own eyes that now emigration depot opened in Benares with its sign for recruiting on the gate post. It raised the bitterest thoughts in my mind, when I remembered all the sordid story of the past. Yet in spite of all this bitterness in my mind and my dislike of the new opening of recruiting, yes, in spite also of my determination to have no part in it. I must confess that the temptation has continually been coming to me:—

Why not let these wretched Fiji returned emigrants, who can never get back to Fiji and are so miserable here in India itself,—why not propose that they should be recruited and sent out to Mauritius instead?" Such has been my terrible temptation. Does not a fact like that show to what straits and difficulties those who are facing this Fiji question have been reduced?

### Depression In Fiji.

The rest of the story may be very briefly told. After the strike was over and the Indian labourers in Fiji had been beaten down, the C. S. R. Co. very soon declared that the wages would be reduced to what was for all practical purposes the old indentured level. This was done on the ground of the reduced profits on sugar. No Indian labourer henceforth was to receive more than one shilling and sixpence a day, which would be equal to about six annas a day, reckoning at proportionate Indian prices. This is in no sense at all a living wage in Fiji as the Government itself has acknowledged. Thus Indians have been reduced to the utmost destitution.

### A Financial Bargain.

Then followed a very strange financial bargain, which shows the enormous influence of the C. S.R. Co. the export tax on sugar was reduced. This would swell the C S. R. Co's profits by many thousands of pounds a year. I cannot give from memory the exact figure. I believe it was over Rs. 50,000. The C. S. R. Co agreed at the same time, if this was done to raise the Indian labourers wage by two pence a day, making the daily wage paid one shilling and eight pence instead of one shilling and six pence. Then, in order to make up the revenue of the Colony, which had been greatly reduced by dropping the export tax from sugar, a poll tax of £1 per head was established by law which would have to be paid almost entirely by Indians. The net result of all this has been, that the Indian labourer to-day, as far as wages are concerned, is hardly better off than he was twenty years ago under indenture, and he has to pay besides, a poll tax of £1 per annum for each adult over eighteen.

### The Remedy for it All.

While I was in London, I heard that Mr. Knox of the C. S. R. Co. had been staying there for a long time trying to get more labour from India for Fiji. He actually offered a guarantee for higher wages, if the present embargo on Indian immigration was withdrawn. There can be no question that in London definite pledges were made; because Earl Winterton the Under Secretary for India, openly declared in the House of Commons, that if the wages given to labourers in Fiji were raised to the level of Mauritius, labour immigration emigration from India to Fiji could at once be reopened. Such a declaration was a great scandal, in view of all the demoralisation and degradition of Indian life which has taken place in Fiji. Of all this moral evil, Earl Winterton took no account. He only referred to the financial aspect of affairs. Such is his respect for Indian honour!

The only remedy which appears to me to lead us out of all this misery is to refuse to allow Indian labour to be recruited for the Crown Colonies until the question of equal citizenship in every part of the British Dominions has been settled in India's favour. As long as Indians can be imported to different countries as 'coolies' merely, and the name 'Indian' and 'coolie' are practically one and the same in the average person's mind in the Colonies and Dominions, so long there is no hope at all that Indian honour and self-respect throughout the world will be recognised and understood.

## "SATYAGRAHI" PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read in yesterday's "Chronicle" the news of the result of the prosecution launched against the "Satyatrahi", a nationalist Kanarese weekly of Udipi in South Kanara. As I was personally present during the course of this trial, a few details of this interesting case, I hope, may not be out of place in your columns.

Messrs. H. Ramaraya Mallya, the editor, and H. Narayan Rao, the publisher, were charged before Mr. G. W. Wells, I.C.S. the District Magistrate, for having reproduced in the "Satyagrahi" a "seditious" article entitled "ye Heroes of Karnataka!" that had originally appeared in the "Viabhava", also a Kanarese weekly, of Bijapur. This is the first prosecution, in our district, under Section 124/A I. P. C. and the trial was of more than ordinary interest. Of the two accused, the latter, Mr. Narayan Rao, was also one of joint secretaries of the South Kanara District Flood Relief Committee, and was doing good work for the cause. He is a young man, like the editor Mr. Mallya, and his pet field of action as a Congress worker was Khadi "prachar" and Panchama elevation. Mr. Mallya is a burly young man of a quiet unassuming nature, barely 25 years of age. Besides editing the "Satyagrahi" he was also the Secretary of the Town Congress Committee of Udipi. Both of them had non-co-operated according to the mandate of the Congress in 1921, from the Senior B. A. Class, and had earned the full confidence of the people as earnest and sincere workers. On the eve of their departure to Mangalore, on the 2nd instant, they had been given a hearty send off in a decorated bus, the whole town of Udipi following in a procession to a considerable distance.

At two p.m. the next day, 3rd instant, the two accused appeared before the District Magistrate. After disposing off a few minor cases the trial commenced. Mr. K. Laxumana, the Prosecuting Inspector, launched the charge on behalf of H. E. the Governor in Council, and Mr. T. Rama Rao, Circle Inspector of Udipi, was the only prosecution witness. A translation of the alleged "seditious" article was read out together with original, and Mr B. Shanker Rao, translator in the District Munsiff's Court, testified that the translation was correct. The arguments that were adduced by the Public Prosecutor, Mr. A. J. Lobo, inorder to prove the intention of the republication of this article were really ingenions and deserve special mention: (1) Both the accused were teachers in a national school run by non-co-operators; (2) they took active part in processions and meetings and made themselves prominent by speeches; (3) they recently organised a procession and meeting in order to give welcome to "one T. Marappa, a volunteer who had just returned from *what is known as the national flag fight* at Nagpur," etc., etc. The last named took place only at the end of last month and it proved, according to the Public Prosecutor, the "seditious" intentions of an article published five months ago on the 19th of April! Inexorable logic indeed!

Both the accused refused to cross-examine and made no defence. The case was then adjourned till the 12th instant and the accused were remanded as they refused to be set free on bail. The denouement came off when both the accused were hand cuffed together and marched along the public road to the jail accompanied by two reserve constables baton-in-hand.

No notice of the trial had been given to the public, and yet there was a large procession spontaneously formed. Messrs. Narayan Rao and Ramaraya Mallya were garlanded and the whole crowd followed them amidst lusty singing of national songs and deafening cries of Mahatma Gandhi ki jai! till they were locked up behind jail walls and could not be seen.—Yours, etc.

S. R. SHARMA.

Monday 15.

## HOT WEATHER PERILS AND THE BABY.

**How Baby's Own Tablets Help.**

The summer months are the most dangerous to infants and young children. Cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea, and dysentery come on so quickly during the hot season that often the little one is beyond aid almost before the parents realize he is ill. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. Guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless even to the youngest infant, these Tablets quickly reduce fever, relieve colic and croup, remedy constipation, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, allay teething pains, cure indigestion, quiet the nerves, and promote natural health-giving sleep and regular development.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by chemists, at 14 annas the vial Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay wholesalers: Nirotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakar, Vithram Bamji and Co.,

## CANADA AND IMMIGRATION.

The immigration policy of the Dominion of Canada is set forth in a memorandum issued in mail week by the Honourable James a Robb who recently accepted the administration of the Department of Immigration, and who has addressed himself to the duties of his new office with all the vigour and business acumen that characterised his direction of the Department of Trade and Commerce. His policy is thus outlined:

"With the certainty of a bountiful harvest which in western Canada exceeds that of any previous year, and the prospects of better times returning not only for the farming but also for other industries, the Minister of Immigration is making surveys and laying plans for next season in the expectation that immigration to Canada will show a marked increase.

"The restrictive regulations that were found necessary during the reconstruction period, most of which have already been cancelled, created in the minds of many people abroad doubt as to their welcome to Canada and their ability to meet the standards set up. It is believed that the time has come to extend operations with a view to encouraging the migration of the largest possible number of those classes that Canada can now absorb.

"Some things are fundamental in immigration and others are not. The efforts of the future will concentrate upon fundamental things. Some would-be migrants are not suitable for Canada owing to mental, moral, physical or industrial unfitness. Others belong to races that cannot be assimilated unless at a social and economic loss to the Dominion. In addition to such classes there are now in the British Isles and on the Continent of Europe tens of thousands of skilled and unskilled workers (not agriculturists) who would be an asset to Canada if steady employment could be found for them.

"Any adequate immigration policy must be recognised:—

"First, that while Canada requires increased population, quality rather than quantity must count.

"Secondly, that British immigration must hold first place in the programme, and

"Finally, tha tthe selection of Canada's new settlers must have due regard to physical, industrial and financial fitness and the Dominion's power of absorption.

"The greatest need is for those able and willing to settle upon the land and assist in the development of the agricultural resources of the Dominion. While the possession of capital is essential to immediate land settlement, its absence will not close the road to prosperity for men strong of hand and stout of heart with a determination to succeed. Canada cannot afford to support the indifferent or the casual worker and those not prepared to endure hardship and depend mainly upon their own efforts cannot be invited to migrate and will not find either a welcome or success in Canada.

"The open door policy will prevail for those classes likely to succeed and for whom there is demand. In the interests of the immigrant and of Canada determination of fitness will, as far as possible, take place before the immigrant leaves his own country.

"Facilities will be offered for the immigration of such skilled and unskilled labour (other than agricultural) as Canada may require from time to time.

"As the British Isles alone cannot furnish a sufficient quota of the agricultural classes efforts will be made to encourage immigration from certain areas of the continent of Europe and from the United States.

"In cooperation with British Government under the terms of the Empire Settlement it is proposed to extend the schemes affording assistance to those of the agricultural and houseworker classes from the mother country.

"It is recognised that in the national interest at the present time all available facilities must be utilised towards so placing farm workers and settlers that their success shall be assured. To this end the Soldier Settlement Board has been brought into alliance with the Department of Immigration and under the same Minister. It is further recognised that the flow of immigration in the final analysis must be natural and not arbitrary and unless settlement on the land, both for the farmer and the farm worker, is made attractive immigration no matter how large the volume, will be of no permanent benefit.


# Serviceable Clothing.—

Lalimli Tweeds, Serges and Flannels are made of Pure Wool in different qualities and in a wide variety of patterns and weights. They make up into smart looking hard-wearing garments at moderate prices. You will find a Lalimli suit a really satisfactory investment.

We can supply you with either the necessary material for making up by your own tailor, or our Tailoring Department is at your service. If you would like us to make up your suits send for our self-measurement form or better still let us have your favourite suit to copy.

We have also a good range of ready-made suits at slightly reduced prices. These are stocked in standard sizes and when ordering it is only necessary to give your chest measurement (taken over waist-coat) and height.

**LOUNGE SUITS (Coat, Vest and Trousers)**

Per yard.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From materials | @ | Rs. | 4-12 | 5-0 | 6-0 | 6-8 | 7-0 | 7-4 | 7-8 | 7-12 | 8-0 |
| Lined | ... | ,, | 54-4 | 55-0 | 58-0 | 59-8 | 61-0 | 61-12 | 62-8 | 63-4 | 64 0 |
| Unlined | ... | ,, | 50-12 | 51-8 | 54-8 | 56-0 | 57-8 | 58-4 | 59-0 | 59-12 | 60-8 |

**Sports Coats.** **Blue Flannel Blazers, unlined.**

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| From materials | @ | Rs. | 4-0 | 4-8 | 4-12 | 5-0 | Rs. | 7-0 | 7-4 | per yard. |
| Lined | ... | ,, | 32-0 | 33-0 | 33-8 | 34-0 | ,, | 32-8 | 33-0 | each |
| Unlined | ... | ,, | 30-8 | 31-8 | 32-0 | 32-8 | | | | |

**Trousers.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cricketing Flannel | ... | @ | Rs. | 7-0 | per yard. | Rs. 19-0 per pair. |
| Grey | ... | @ | ,, | 8-0 | ,, | ,, 21-0 ,, |

For your Servants we can supply complete outfits and shall be pleased to forward samples of suitable materials and prices of made up Clothing.

*Send to-day for patterns, price and self-measurement forms. Order your requirements, before the cold weather rush starts, to ensure early delivery.*

**LALIMLI**
**PURE WOOL**
THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.,
(Branch of the British India Corporation, Ltd.)
CAWNPORE.

# DON'T TAKE HASTY ACTION

FOR

**Buying Motor Accessories.**

Our Motto is more Transaction Less Profit.

Fixed Rate Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

*Visit us*

If you once—you will always,

Watch for Opening Day, 22nd October.

you can get Value for your money.

**G. H. TRIKAMJEE**

*Direct Importers* NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. Telegrams:—"Quizzical."


Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

The "INDEX"

New Popular Model

Keyless Lever Watch

*Fully Jewelled*

Flat shape.....Rs. 16

Oval shape.....„ 17

"Ah! Up to time as usual I see. Makes such a difference, mail days, when you arrive at the Office on time". "Easy, is it? Well, my last driver always complained that his watch was slow. What! you carry a WEST END WATCH. That explains; get one myself y'know. You stick to it. What did you say? No need to worry—its guaranteed—R.a.a.a.ther.....carry on!

West-End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

*Revised Catalogue FREE on request*

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

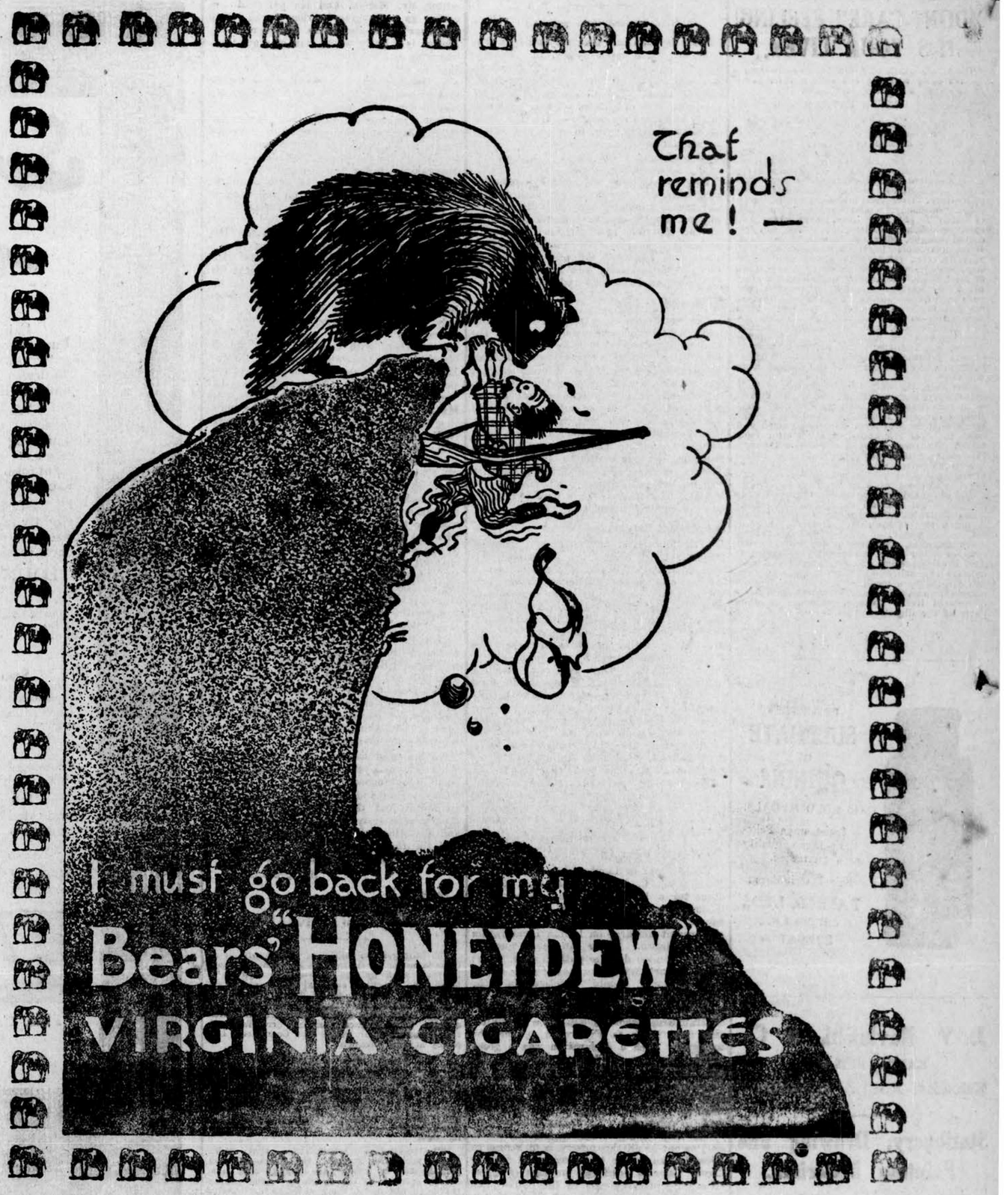
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS




THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

I A C TRADE MARK

MANUFACTURERS OF

PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

*AGENTS:—*

**Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey & Co.,**

2 RAMPART ROW, FORT.

*Sole Agents* for the Bombay Presidency:—

**Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons,** SHALE BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY

SANITARY WARE

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.

(Filters & Water Coolers.)

**Clubwalla & Co.,**

10, Churchgate Street, Fort BOMBAY.


## Helpless and . . Starving Beggars

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.

V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.


PORTRAIT BLOCKS OF

**Eminent Men**

ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE

FOR NEWSPAPER WORK

*AT MODERATE CHARGES*

From

**The Bombay Chronicle Studio**

**WE ARE AGENTS FOR**

GERMAN BOSCH MAGNETOS, SPOT LIGHTS. ELECTRIC HORNS, SPARK PLUGS, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF Messrs-ROBERT BOSCH A.G. Stuttgart, Germany, FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, HYDERABAD (SIND), KARACHI, AND Their allied States.

GILLIAM TAPER ROLLER BEARINGS, Manufactured by GILLIAM Mfg. Co., Canton, Ohio.

CHAMPION SPARKING PLUGS OF Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada Ltd., FOR **BOMBAY** Presidency.

DEPENDENCE MOTOR, LAMPS, GENERATORS, etc. OF J. and R. Oldfield Ltd., LONDON.

"AUTOXTRA" AIR VALVES FOR FORD AND OTHER CARS Manufactured by Herbert Terry & Sons, Ltd., Redditch, ENGLAND, FOR **BOMBAY** Presidency.

CLEAR HOOTER ELECTRIC HORNS Manufactured by Clear Hooters Ltd., Birmingham.

VOLT & AMPERE METERS OF WALSALL ELECTRICAL Co. WALSALL, ENGLAND.

MOTOR JACKS OF ERNEST LAKE, Ltd., LONDON. FOR **BOMBAY** Presidency.

RANE Ltd.

*PROPRIETORS OF:—*

*Telegrams:—* "Autoworks" } **EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES** { *Telephone:* No. 2475.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.


Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.